MAHABLESHWAR
in comfortable cars.
CHARGES MODERATE.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY

VOL. IV NO. 94 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
April.				
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th "	Mandala ..	9000	....	....
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Kashmir ..	9000	....	....
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia ..	7000	....	....
4th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
25th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
2nd July	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	Nagoya ..	7000	....	....
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
22rd "	Khiva ..	9000	....	....
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
22nd "	Novara ..	7000	Morea * ..	11000
6th May	Malta ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
18th "	Nagoya ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
15th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer.	Destination
*16th April	Lyra ..	Karachi Coasting.
19th "	Clifford Castle ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar and Durban
20th "	Diwara ..	East and South Africa via Seychelles and Porebunder.
21st "	Dwarka ..	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail.
22nd "	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).

*or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	18th April	29th April
Penang Maru .	S. Kushibiki	5280	21st April	30th April.
Yebashi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	30th April	11th May
Bombay Maru.	Y Kobayashi	4625	5th May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICT:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 220 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Izumo Maru ..	4078	T. Watanabe.	9th Apr.	18th April.
Malta Maru ..	4401	T. Marumoto	3th March	8th April
Chosen Maru..	3016	S. Yamane	20th April	1st May
Saigon Maru	4354	Y. Yamamoto	27th April	6th May
Java Maru	4499	S. Fuchigami	11th May	21st May

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwala Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY,

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr..	25th Ap
City of Birmingham .	A & C	7500		27th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles ..	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply :—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment !

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

A. R. DIAS & BROTHERS

A. R. Dias, late of Messrs. Leach & Weborny)

Professional Tailors, Breeches Makers and Complete Gentlemen's Outfitters, Boot and Shoe Makers.

51, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Branch :—2 New Queen's Road,

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
SS. Elysia	6368	Wm. Kelso	6th May 1916
S.S. Massilia	5091	.....	16th May 1916
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	R. Erskine	28th May 1916

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	837
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CORNAGLIA'S
EASTER EGGS NOVELTIES

Chocolate Easter Eggs decorated and filled with sweets from annas 4 to Rs. 8. each.

Silver foiled Eggs, Sugar Eggs, Decorated Eggs, Eggs in Fancy Baskets Etc.

F. CORNAGLIA

83, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA;

Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA,
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien	(Australia)
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angles	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U. S. A.	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 297.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs.	10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

138091

BANKING.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895

Capital Authorized	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs.	15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs.	11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000	
Paid-up Capital	£562,500	
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500	
Reserve Fund	£550,000	

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

M. P. STEINGFELLOW
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000	
Reserve	£1,600,000	
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000	

HEAD OFFICE.

(9, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hollo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon		Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Pukot	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000	
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000	
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000	
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000	

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1875.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 3549

WANTED

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils for French Class. Twice a week Rs. 12, three times Rs. 18 per month Quick and thorough Tuition. Address:—M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Mangil, Wodehouse Road. 1090

WANTED—A GOVERNESS NURSE for a Parsee girl of 7 years at Deolali. Must be able to teach English and Music. Board free. Apply with testimonials and salary wanted to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED for a factory in the mofussil (1) a SECOND-CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, pay Rs. 80, (2) an ELECTRICIAN, pay Rs. 75.

Apply to Box No. 827 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3893

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140 for each room, or suite for couple, Rs. 325 and Rs. 350, respectively. Outside meals also supplied. Apply Mrs. ST. POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1039

REQUIRED CHEETALS.—Males, females or cubs will be equally welcome. Rs. 25 will be paid for each animal landed in Alwar. Communicate direct with

The PRIVATE SECRETARY to

His Highness the Maharaja Adhiraj

3752 Alwar, Rajputana.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VIS-A-VIS in good condition and a fine iron gray arab horse aged six. Apply to Box No. 828 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," 3895

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695.

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY. S. 9 Gents Black Box Calf Oxford Walking Shoes, leather quarters lined, medium toes, toe capped, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Stocked in sizes 6 to 10. Price Rs. 5-8 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—57 pairs R77, Ladies Black Glace Kid Oxford Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, handsewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, and 5 only. Sale Price Rs. 4-2 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,

612-7 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, and also shops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 p.m. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3354

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1473 OF 1914.

HORMUSJEE N. VAKEEL & An. other ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

KRISHNARAO SITARAM DEMOTE and others ..... Defendants

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. AMBALAL KISHORE PATEL has contracted to purchase jointly with Vamanraobhai Thakore, the undermentioned property at a sale by public auction held by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of October 1915.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendant No. 1 abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Fanaswady or Ranbill Road containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty-five square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 148 New No. 1343, Old Survey No. 335 and New Survey No. 338 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4709 and 4710 Street Nos. 86(1) and (2) and bounded on or towards the East by Fanaswady or Ranbill Road on or towards the West by the Oart formerly of Vasudeo Vithoba and now of Gopalrao Zobe, on or towards the North by the property of the late Vithoba Ganeshji and now of Saraswatibai widow of Vasantrao Parbhu and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Daizabai, widow of Harji Rama and now of Talaksey Dhunji.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property either by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) shall be considered as waived.

Dated this 17th day of April 1916.

MEHTA, DALPATRAM & LALJEE,

Attorneys for Mr. Ambelal Kishore Patel.

3897

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that CASSAM HAJI ABDULLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with messuage tenements, or dwelling houses, premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Mingoot Mandli near Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4261 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 264, 284, 285, 287 and New No. 12258, New Survey No. 2/2916 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1929 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) and Street Nos. 925, 925a, 925b, 925c, 925d and bounded as follows i. e. on or towards the East formerly partly by the Batty ground of Pedro Gomes and partly by the Batty grounds of Mitchel Quenny and now by the property of Bhowram Raghoba on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North formerly by the Batty grounds of Pascol Baptis Quenny now by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, on or towards the South by the Batty ground of Bhowram Raghoba and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 17th day of April 1916.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,

3898 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPG. & WG. MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 24th April, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office, No. 7 Malharrao Wadi Kalbadevi Road, out of Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 31st December 1915.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlal Shivcharandass and Mr. Sadanand Ramkrishna who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 24th April to 7th May 1916 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,

Secretaries, Treasuries and Agents.

Bombay, 28th March 1916.

3891

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

ON THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1916, an Express train will be run to Neral (for Matheran) and Lonavla leaving Victoria Terminus at 16.5 and returning on Tuesday, 25th April, 1916, from Lonavla at 7-53 and Neral at 9-25.

On these days respectively the 473 down and 470 up mixed trains on the Matheran Steam Tramway will run to the following revised timings:—

473 DOWN.		470 UP.	
Neral dep.	16-40	Matheran dep.	7.30
Matheran arr.	18-40	Neral arr.	9-0

A. C. RUMBOLL,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th April 1916. 3892

NOTICES

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

AS MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST MAY, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 1st May, 1912, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of June, 1916, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line in substitution for the existing regular line of the street, in respect of each of the following streets.

(1) Church Gate Street between Esplanade Road and Tamarind Lane.

(2) Tamarind Lane for a distance of 120 yards or thereabouts south from Church Gate Street.

(3) Armenian Lane between Esplanade Road and Tamarind Lane.

A plan of each of the said public streets showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1916.

P. R. CADELL.

Municipal Commissioner

3894 for the City of Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of:—

(1) Culvert No. 10 estimated cost Rs. 19,922.
(2) Culvert No. 18 estimated cost Rs. 16,838.
(3) Culvert No. 12 estimated cost Rs. 8,916.
(4) Aqueduct No. 8 estimated cost Rs. 16,789.

The contract documents as undermentioned can be seen during office hours, viz., from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on any day excepting a Sunday, and a holiday at the office of the Undersigned at Padegaon, about a mile off from the Nira Railway Station of the M. & S. M. Railway. Information regarding the contract and blank forms of tender, and Schedule of prices, may be obtained at the above time and place on payment of Rs. 2 for each tender form:—

1. Drawings of the work.
2. Specifications of the work.
3. Schedule of quantities of the various descriptions of the work, and
4. Conditions of contract.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for (Here enter the name of the work)" will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m. on 1st May, 1916, and will be opened at the same hour.

A sum of Rs. 200 in currency notes as earnest money is to accompany the Tender for each work. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract documents and agreements: otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Chief Engineer in the case of work No. 1 and the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation, in the case of the rest.

No alteration in the form of the tender or in the quantities of the schedule and no additions in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the Executive Engineer, Lonand District, Nira Right Bank Canal, and if this be done without authority, the Tender may be rejected.

The Chief and the Superintending Engineers, in respect of the works named above reserve the right to reject all tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

A. W. HANCKEL,

Executive Engineer, Lonand Dist., Nira Right Bank Canal.

Padegaon, 4th April, 1916. 3713

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN SANDERS SLATER, Esqr., the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. Chunilal Dharamdas Sarayya put up the undermentioned property for sale by Public Auction on the 9th day of April, 1916, pursuant to an Order dated the 4th day of March, 1916, from the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and at such sale our client was declared the Highest Bidder and Purchaser of the said property.

All persons therefore having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 373, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise such claims if any shall be taken as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government lease hold land with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses and the bungalow standing thereon situate at Byramjee Jeejibhoy Point Road, Bandra in the District of Thana containing by admeasurement 2730 square yards be the same a little more or less delineated in the plan annexed to the Indenture of lease dated the 19th day of February 1906, and therein indicated by the letters a, b, c, d, and e and denoted as plot No. 214 in the register of the Collector of Thana and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the vacant land belonging to Mr. Koyaji on or towards the North by the property of Bai Soonabai Panday on or towards the West by the said Byramji Jeejibhai Point Road and on or towards the South by a public passage or gully.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1916.

RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,

3896 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 21st, 22nd and 24th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 3900

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

ON and from SATURDAY, the 29th April, 1916, and until further notice the usual week-end express trains will commence running.

2. The Down train will leave Bombay Victoria Terminus for Lonavla every Saturday and the Up Week-End Express will run from Lonavla to Bombay Victoria Terminus every Monday (unless otherwise notified) to the following timings:—

Down Train.			Up Train.		
Bombay V.		H. M.			H. M.
Terminus	Dep.	15 5	Lonavla	Dep.	7 53
Neral	Arr.	16 22	Khandala	Arr.	8 1
	Dep.	16 30		Dep.	8 6
Khandala	Arr.	17 53	Neral	Arr.	9 15
	Dep.	17 57		Dep.	9 25
			Bombay V.		
Lonavla	Arr.	18 6	Terminus	Arr.	10 45

On these days respectively the 473 Down and 470 Up mixed trains on the Matheran Steam Tramway will run to the following revised timings:—

473 Down.		470 Up.		
Neral	Dep.	16 40	Matheran	Dep. 7 30
Matheran	Arr.	18 40	Neral	Arr. 9 0

A. C. RUMBOLL,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay 26th April, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

THE PURCHASER OF THIS PROPERTY IS LIKELY TO GET GOOD INTEREST.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Second Bhoiwada, near the Bhuleshwar Vegetable Market.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Parmanand Itchalal Narotamdas, an Insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1916, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), the following property on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground (where of Bhasker Dajiba is a Fazendar), with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the north side of Second Bholwada, outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1555-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 572, and bounded on the East by the house of Luxman Jetha, on the West by the property of Ramnarayen Dayaram, on he North by a sweeper's passage, and on the South by the Second Bhoiwada, and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "C" Ward No. 5335 and Street No. 6168.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for the said Official Assignee, at their Office, in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

THE PURCHASER OF THIS PROPERTY IS LIKELY TO GET GOOD INTEREST.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Chimna Butcher Street, near Two Tanks.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Parmanand Itchalal Narotamdas, an Insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following property on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Grant Road, and Chimna Butcher Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4871-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1619-4920, New Nos. 8743 and 11161, Old Survey No. 1089, 2-1089, New Survey No. 4189 and 4189, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "C" Ward Nos. 7193-7194, and 7194, and Street Nos. 123-125 and 134 to 142, and bounded on the East by the property of Haji Dawood Ismail, on the West by the Duncan Road, on the North by the property of Dr. Makoond Balwont, and on the South by the Chimna Butcher Street.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for the said Official Assignee, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a large Lot of Yarn Bales and Loose Yarn, at the Empress Mills premises at De Lisle Road.

Under instructions from Sir Sassoon David, Bart, and W. Turner Green Esq., C. A. Liquidators of the Old and New Empress S. and W. Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 19th of April, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the mills premises, at De Lisle Road the following:—

A large lot of yarn bales and loose yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th April 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL OFFERS

THE ROMANCE OF ELAINE

"The biggest and best serial yet."

"THE CONSPIRATORS" | "THE WIRELESS DETECTIVE"

More Thrilling and Exciting than any of the Previous Episodes

ALSO

1. BIRDS AT HOME ..Scientific.
2. POLICE DOG ..Comic Cartoon.
3. PATHE'S GAZETTE Topical.
4. HOT STUFF Starlight Comic.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.—MATINEE–Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA SEASON.

Tues. 18th. The world Famous Opera by Bizet

"CARMEN"

The Success of the Season.

Wed. 19. The Great Japanese Opera.

"MADAME BUTTERFLY"

Music by Puccini.

THURSDAY 20th

"FAUST"

FRIDAY 21st

NO PERFORMANCE

Saturday Special Matinee

5 p. m. "CARMEN"

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 & 8 Ans.

9-30 "LA BOHEME"

Puccini.

Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.

No Cinema Performance this evening

TO-MORROW AT 6-30 P.M

A Complete and High Class Film Programme.

A MAGNIFICENT 3 ACT DRAMA.

"MISJUDGED"

Starring Herbert Rawlinson, the famous Anglo-American Broadway Star.

COMEDY CARTOONS. NEW WAR MAPS.

The world's greatest film comedians

"FATTY AND MABEL"

1,000 feet of unadulterated laughter.

MATINEE THIS DAY TUESDAY 18th AT 5-15

OLYMPIA

THE

ROMANY'S REVENGE

5,000 FEET.

The most Thrilling and Pathetic Drama

AND

SUBMARINE

4th Part.

The first and only Pctrieu Photographed under the Sea.

Phone 1266. SANDHURST ROAD

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE THIS-DAY TUESDAY THE 18th APRIL, AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 18th day of April 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ordnance Quarters Middle Colaba very valuable and handsome household furniture by well-known makers, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons dumb-waiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, English ice chest, cooking stove, marble top tables, tiled fancy teapoys, rich upholstered drawing room suite, artistic cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano, flower vases, rich pictures engravings rich carpets, iron single and double bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, sofas, bentwood chairs, Curzon easy chairs, marble top dressing and fash-hand tables, chest of drawers, glass door book cases, book stands, aluminum and copper utensils, etc etc.

The property of Staff Sergeant W. Lacey. The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th April, 1916.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

A TREAT THIS EYE AT 6-45 PERFORMANCE.

Boxes of Chocolates will be given as prizes to one patron out of every six. Each class will have the chance, when full, to win the following number of boxes of Chocolates:—

Boxes.....30

Stalls.....55 Balcony.....25
Dress Circle.....15 Gallery 65

The Entrance Ticket to each of the classes will bear A,B,C,D,E, or F. and one of these letters will be drawn during the interval on the stage and these bearing the declared letter could each be exchanged for a box of Chocolates.

Every Evening at 6-45 & 10.

ANOTHER POPULAR BILL.

"THE BELOVED VAGABOND"

The film story of the famous novel—one of the most alluring romances ever written. A man leaves his fiancee for two years in order to save her father from ruin but when he returns she has married another. He throws up his career and leads a wandering life. With a girl and a boy whom he adopts he tours Europe playing music to country folks. He suddenly meets his old lover. She is widowed and misunderstandings are cleared away. But the great road calls to him and he cannot marry her, choosing for his mate the girl who has shared his travels.

See EDWIN ARDEN the New York Star, and ERIC MAYNE the great London actor.

"WILFUL WALLOPS FOR WEALTH"

Papa wants to kill his daughter's passion for dancing, so he engages the irresponsible "Starlight" tramps to help him. They kidnap the dancing master and capture the girl, but she is carried off and hastily married by her sweetheart before they can fulfil instructions.

"EQUESTRIAN ACTS BY THE WORLD'S SMALLEST HORSEMEN"

Three tiny circus children perform wonderful feats in the ring.

The topical of the week:

"A DAY ON A BOY SCOUTS' FARM"

How Sussex boy scouts are taught to be useful "on the land."

Pathe Gazette has not been shipped from London by the last arrived mail owing to restrictions by British Government. It will be shown next week.

THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST RENDERING SPECIAL MUSIC.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

AT THE END OF THE LAST SHOW EVERY EVENING TWO TRAMS WILL BE WAITING AT GIRGAUM TERMINUS WHICH WILL TRAVEL IN THE DIRECTIONS OF COLABA AND BYCULLA.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

WILL PERFORM

On Tuesday, 18th April, 1916, at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

the well known and popular Urdu Drama.

TAJEWAPHA

AND

On Wednesday, 19th Apmil, 1916, at 9-0 p. m. (S. T.)

VIRATANAYA.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Tuesday's, is a beneft performance, in aid of the Young Men's Hindoo Association.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 16.

Akbar	Hannah	Aden
Lydie	Reeve	Port Said
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

April 17.

Esuch	Anderson	Barry
Kenilworth	Martin	Sunderland
Dwarka	Prince	Basra

DEPARTURES

April 17.

Chinkoa	Hardock	Karachi
Caboto	Pelligrini	Calcutta &c.
Vinarta	Arnesan	Calcutta &c.

The following vessel obtained port clearance on Monday :—

Steamer Luzon Maru Watanabe for Kobe &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Monday :—

Steamer	Lydie	for	Liverpool &c.
,,	Dwarka	for	Persian Gulf &c.
,,	Bahrein	for	Aden and Red Sea Ports.

Monday, 17th April, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

April 17.

S. S. Penang Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th instant, and is due here on the 21st instant.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru :—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 16th instant.

S. S. Esneh :—The steamer Esneh, 1,995 tons, Captain J. Anderson, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Larry, February 27, with ballast.

S. S. Kenilworth :—The steamer Kenilworth, 1,769 tons, Captain J. Martin, arrived here yesterday from Sunderland, with ballast.

S. S. Dwarka :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain E. Prince, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basra, 10th instant, via Karachi and Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 40 deck passengers.

S. S. Akbar :—The steamer Akbar, 2,902 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Aden, with a general cargo and 17 deck passengers.

S. S. Lydie :—The steamer Lydie, 1,604 tons, Captain R. Reeve, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Port Said, with ballast.

S. S. Linga :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and 30 cabin and 85 deck passengers.

S. S. Luzon Maru :—The Japan Line steamer Luzon Maru, 2,846 tons, Captain T. Watanabe, will sail to-day for Kobe via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Vinstra :—The steamer Vinstra, 2,936 tons, Captain Arnesan, sailed on Monday for Christania via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

A. Bland Hall.....Owen.....L. Dreyfus
B. Kenilworth.....Fauch.....L. Dreyfus
C. & R. Calthness.....Ison.....W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Wallace.....Erskine.....T. M. & Co
N. Othello.....Lawrence.....J. Finlay & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Dwarka.....P. Gulf.....M. M. & Co
2 Luzon Maru.....Watanalee.....O. S. Kaisha
4 Arosa.....Tayler.....W. & A. G. & Co
6 Ferndle.....Felton.....J. M. & Co
7 Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. & Co
8 Hydri.....L. Dreyfus
9 Porto-de-Alexandretta....Gaulongo.....M. Italiana.
12 Dilwara.....Walker.....M. M & Co
14 Linga.....M. M. & Co
14 Pundua.....Andreason.....M. M. & Co
15 Zayani.....Ookerji.....H. S. Shoostri

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nowara.....Hetherington.....P. & O. Co
3 Guildford Castle.....M. M & Co
4 Roman Prince.....Anderson.....W. & A. G. & Co
5 Akbar.....T. M. & Co
14 Haptington.....W. & A. G. & Co

H. D. D.

Malaya Maru.....O. S. Kisha

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co
Risaldar.....Oskenshot.....T. M. & Co
Balsette.....Armitage.....P. & O. Co

EXPORTS.

April 17.

FOR BARROW.

Esneh (s) 2,589 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lydie (s) 500 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.; 72,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Kenil (s) 1,250 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello (s) 10,009 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 7,497 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arosa (s) 234 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 56 bales wool, K. Rikoobdas; 24 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 48 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 196 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 21 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 22 bales wool, B. Balabdas; 1,620 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 75 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 15 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.; 700 cwts. kismiss, D. Passoo and Co.; 150 cwts. kismiss, S. Khetsee and Co.; 2,100 cwts. myrabolams, S. Chapsee and Co.; 2,031 cwts. myrabolams, N. Moolji and Co.; 152 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 19 bales wool, L. Goculdas; 49 bales wool, N. Gambirmal; 15 bales cotton waste, H. E. Bode and Sons.

Ferndene (s) 4,080 cwts. castor seed. A. Khimji; 12,004 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ferndene (s) 5 cwts. rose flowers, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Roman Prince (s) 197 cwts. capsicums, E. Nowroji and Co.; 132 cwts. casein, Indian Casein Manufacturing Co.; 7 cwts. aseofotida, H. M. Laree; 8 bales cow hides, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR GENOA.

Porto di Alexandretta (s) 1 bale cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Porto di Alexandretta (s) 400 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 93 cwts. myrabolams, P. Jethabhoy; 67 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 80 cwts. gum googal, Cheungtai; 25 cases Indian condiments, M. M. Poonjiaji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 83 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Novara (s) 88 cwts. Colombo root, D. M. Rosrai.

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

April 17.

S. S. Luzon Maru from Kobe, Agents O. S. Kaisha.—150 cases beer, 1,870 casks cement, 750 casks iron sulphate, 50 cases glass bangles, 107 cases 60 packages glass bottles, 387 cases bleaching powder, 100 casks sulphate of alumina, 87 rolls 20 bales matting, 168 casks green copperas, 42 cases red lead, 8 cases potash iodide, 50 casks 30 cases coal tar, 9 cases soap, 40 bags dextrine, 226 cases camphor, 140 bundles 2,262 pieces planks, 100 crates 150 rolls roofing felt, 7 cases antimony-ware, 11 cases bamboo sticks, 257 cases porcelainware, 340 bales 32 cases cotton yarn, 3 bales 141 cases cotton goods, 1 case sodium sulphide, 50 bundles star aniseed, 50 drums asphaltum, 1 case rubber goods, 3 cases leather goods, 7 cases silk goods, 450 cases biscuits, 10 cases cotton shirting, 4 cases spun silk, 25 cases vegetable wax, 5 cases umbrella sticks, 81 cases canned salamon, 9 cases dried fruits, 97 cases canned fruits, 37 cases canned vegetable, 5 cases honey, 118 cases groceries, 1 case canned aspharagus, 2 cases cheese, 143 cases provisions, 4 cases canned fish, 2 bales rugs, 4 cases perfumed spirit, 2 casks 6 cases varnish, 12 cases cinema materials, 1 case liquor, 4 cases tissues, 3 cases watches, 1,101 bags sago flour, 9 cases perfumery, 5 cases silk and cotton goods, 100 cases chocolate, 45 cases drugs, 13 cases oil, 268 cases vermouth, 183 cases champagne, 7 cases saccarine, 18 cases motor cars, 18 cases saffron, 2 casks 1 barrel wine, 25 bundles cotton, 101 bundles 403 cases brandy, 48 bars zinc, 7 bundles old gunnies, 50 bales mat fibre, 22 bags pepper, 8 bags croton seeds, 13 cases cigars, 157 cases 94 chests tea, 115 slabs tin, 375 bundles rattans, 18 bags old rubber tyres, 380 bags arrecanuts.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th April 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.818	Ins
Temperature of Air.....	83.6	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77.0	,,
Dew Point	74.6	,,
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.751	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	1.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air.....	88.8	,,
Munimum.....	78.6	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NW,WNW,NW,WNW	
Movement of Wind do.	136	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Apl.		h. m.	ft. in.		Apl.	h. m.	ft.	
Tues	18	m	11 36	28	9	18	m 4 59	14	11
			11 28a	27	10		5 26a	17	5
Wed.	19	m	0 17a	29	3	19	m 5 34	14	3
		m	0 6	27	10		6 6a	17	7
Thur.	20		0 59a	29	4	20	m 6 11	13	11
							6 47a	18	0
Fri.	21	m	0 46	27	7	21	m 6 49	14	0
			1 43a	29	0		7 30a	18	7
Sat..	22	m	1 28	26	11	22	m 7 30	14	7
			2 30a	28	4		8 18a	19	3
Sun.	23	m	2 16	26	1	23	m 8 15	15	7
			3 25a	27	7		9 23a	19	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

April	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 18 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 20 m.	,, 6h. 57m.
,, 19 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 6h. 57m.
,, 20 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 6h. 57m.
,, 21 (Friday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 6h. 57m.
,, 22 Saturday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 6h. 57m.
,, 23 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 6h. 58m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 2nd, 9h 51-2m.p.m. In Apogee, 9th, 7-2h, p.m; First Quarter, 10th, 8h, 5-7m. p.m.; Full Moon, 18th, 10h, 37-5m. a.m.; In Perigee, 21st 5-1h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 25th, 4h. 8-3m.

ANOTHER EMDEN STORY.

HOW THE YARMOUTH SANK HER SUPPLY SHIP.

The arrival of H. M. S. Yarmouth off the Dutch island of Gilola just as the Greek ship Pontoporos was being relieved of her cargo of coal by the Emden's supply ship was described in the Admiralty Court on March 20 in the salvage claim against the owners of the Pontoporos.

For the defence it was stated that the ship was not in danger for the Captain of the Emden intended to release her after taking her cargo.

Mr. Lainte said that in September 1914 the vessel sailed from Calcutta to Karachi with a cargo of 6,596 tons of coal intended for the North-Western Railway of India, undoubtedly a Government destination. On September 10, she was captured by the Emden whose Commander put an armed party on board and confined the Captain to his cabin. The captors also put up a notice in German, French and English setting forth that the crew of the Pontoporos were subject to German martial law and grave penalties for any hostile attempts. Having taken 500 tons of coal from the Pontoporos the Emden left her in charge of the prize crew together with the German supply ship, the Markomannia, which took another 500 tons from her. On October 12, the Yarmouth appeared on the horizon and both vessels steamed as fast as they could towards land with the object of getting within the three mile limit but the Yarmouth fired across their bows and brought them up. The Markomannia was promptly sunk. Under the impression that the Emden was likely to return, the Yarmouth waited about a little time but she did not return. The Pontoporos was taken to Singapore and prize proceedings were instituted on the ground that she had been guilty of unneutral service. These charges were dismissed and the vessel was restored to her owners. If she had been brought before a German Prize Court the ship and cargo would have been condemned on the ground that her cargo was, under German law, absolute contraband destined for the British Government.

Sir Samuel Evans deferred judgment. He said that he had no doubt what his judgment should be but it was a very long time since a case of this nature had been before the courts and he wished to deliver a written judgment.

BENGALI VOLUNTEERS FROM FRENCH CHANDERNAGORE.

A HEARTY SEND-OFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA April 17.

Twenty-two Bengali volunteers of French Chandernagore left last night by the Madras Mail for Pondicherry. They were given a hearty send-off and a garden party attended by all the French officials, Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar, Sir S. P. Sinha, Messrs. R. D. Mehta, B. C. Mitter, Justice A. Chaudhuri and others.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 17.

A fresh depression entering North-west India, yesterday, has given a few light falls of rain in Baluchistan and is now in the North-West Frontier Province. Rainfall has occurred locally in North-east India and has extended into the south-east of the United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the south of the Peninsula and south of Burma. The chief amounts are :—Mergui and Purnea one inch, Ranchi a half and Trivandrum two

Forecast :—An extension of rainfall into the North Punjab and the surrounding hills and also into the central parts of the country.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th April 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the east and the south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is in defect at Delhi but is generally in excess at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at night; it is below normal during the day also a Cawnpore and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has become normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Trivandrum reports a heavy rainfall of 2.50in. during a thunderstorm. Isolated dust-storms have occurred in the Central and the United Provinces but the associated precipitation has been insignificant. Conditions remain unsettled in the Peninsula and have become so also in north-west India.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Malabar and the Deccan and a few dust and thunder-storms in the Central Provinces and the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 17th of April 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..
Do. (th)	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..
Jask	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..
Do (17ht)	.. 85 5	72.3	79	.. ..	5.41	1.19
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..
Do. (th)	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	.. 100.4	74.2	35	.. ..	0.86	—0.76
Rawalpindi	.. 97.0	67.1	37	.. ..	7.18	—2.40
Lahore	.. 101.8	71 3	42	.. ..	0.86	—2.74
Hissar	.. 101.4	73 0	44	.. ..	0.44	..
Ambala	.. 104.7	71.1	57	.. ..	1.12	—4.59
Delhi	.. 87.3	67.2	57	0.01	1.63	—1.85
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	.. 93.5	60 0	51	.. ..	0.70	—1.00
Mainpur	.. 96.8	25.9	56	.. ..	1.00	—1.35
Jhansi	.. 105	4 72.8	51	.. ..	0.58	—1.31
Cawnpore	.. 95.4	65.1	67	0.07	0.60	—1.22
Allahabad	.. 107.8	69.5	51	.. ..	01	—1.24
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	.. 104.9	74.8	39	.. ..	0.05	—1.15
Karachi	.. 85.3	76.6	82	.. ..	0.20	—1.39
Ajmer	.. 96.6	71.0	35	.. ..	0.05	—1.35
Jalpore	.. 98.5	71.2	37	.. ..	0.24	—1.32
Kotah	.. 102.2	78.6	28	.. ..	0.08	—1.16
Mount Abu	.. 83.6	71.9	29	.. ..	0	—1 24
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	.. 100.2	71.1	50	.. ..	0	—0.53
Dwarka	.. 86.2	78 0	89	.. ..	0 19	—0..9
Veraval	.. 82.8	74.6	85	.. ..	0	—0 47
Rajkot	.. 101.1	71.8	69	.. ..	0	—0.53
Bhavnagar Para	.. 102.2	74.8	81	.. ..	0.01	—0 62
Surat	.. 98.1	73.7	66	.. ..	0	—0 37
Ahmedabad	.. 105.5	74.9	54	.. ..	0	—0.41
Deesa	.. 107.3	75.5	45	.. ..	0	—0.52
Neemuch	.. 98.8	69.2	50	.. ..	0.08	—0.74
Indore	.. 102.7	71.1	44	.. ..	1.14	0.16
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	.. 103.5	75.3	37	0.02	1.09	—1.62
Saugor	.. 101.0	71.2	36	.. ..	1.28	—1.17
Hoshangabad	.. 104.1	72.2	23	.. ..	1.48	—0.31
Khandaw	.. 105.0	72.1	20	0.82	1.90	—0.41
Akola	.. 107.6	78.0	21	.. ..	1.95	—0.16
Amroati	.. 107.3	75.8	18	.. ..	1.02	—1.11
Nagpur	.. 108.4	80.5	32	.. ..	1 48	—1.33
Chanda	.. 108.9	80.0	16	.. ..	0.92	—2.20
Balpur	.. 105.4	77.1	43	.. ..	1.25	—1.36
KONKAN—						
Bombay	.. 88.8	77.0	82	.. ..	0.13	—0.46
Ratnagiri	.. 89.3	77.9	66	.. ..	0.81	0 02
Mormugao	.. 89.8	77.9	83	.. ..	0.39	—0.01
Karwar	.. 91.9	79.0	82	.. ..	1.12	—0 96
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	.. 107.5	70 9	27	0.02	0.18	—0 71
Ahmednagar	.. 101.1	71 1	20	.. ..	2.57	1 94
Poona	.. 99 4	69.5	39	.. ..	0.33	—1.17
Sholapur	.. 103.0	77.5	33	.. ..	1.27	—0.61
Bijapur	.. 100 6	78 5	20	.. ..	0.58	—1 30
Belgaum	.. 93 3	67.5	64	.. ..	2 64	—0 58
Ahmedabad	.. 102 6	78.2	24	.. ..	2.04	0 50
Nizamabad (Indur).	.. 106.8	76.7	14	.. ..	1.01	—1 12
Hyderabad	.. 101 0	79 0	41	.. ..	2.71	—0 11
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	.. 86.6	80.9	75	.. ..	8.54	4 49
Calicut	.. 90 8	80.3	75	.. ..	13 58	5.13
Cochin	.. 85 0	76.7	67	.. ..	13.12	0.68
Colombo	.. 89.2	74.4	91	1.43	38.83	5 91
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	.. 97.2	79.1	76	.. ..	20.76	13.59
Bellary	.. 102.1	79.3	55	.. ..	7.78	4.93
Cuddapah	.. 104.8	83.4	67	.. ..	9.48	4.49
Madras	.. 92.8	78.8	75	.. ..	21.24	0.51
Bangalore	.. 89.0	69.2	59	.. ..	8.96	—0.87
Coimbatore	.. 88.2	74.6	66	.. ..	6.76	0.17
Trichinopoly	.. 95.4	78.5	67	.. ..	12.87	3.10
Negapatam	.. 93.8	81.3	79	.. ..	24.28	—5.60

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 17th April. 1916, was 30.016 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with th observatory barometer reading given.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, April 17.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	...
Estimated Sales	...
Total Imports	3,000

FUTURER DELIVERY PRICES :—

April,	7.67
April.-May,	7.65
May-June,	7.65
June-July,	7.63
July-Aug.,	7.61
Aug.-Sept.,	7.55
Sept.-Oct.,	7.48
Oct.-Nov.,	7.44
Nov.-Dec.,	7.40
Dec.-Jan.,	7.37
Jan..-Feb.,	7.36
Feb.-March,	7.37
March-April,	7.37

No change.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

LINSEED.

London, April 15.

Linseed Calcutta April.. ay. Sellers 71/6+ 1s.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F Calcutta August-October	18
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	18/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	20
Fine White Java, C. & F Bombay and August-October	20 1½

Unchgd

Tone—Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April, 17.

The market opened to-day with good Broach at 264 and advanced to 269 on large speculative purchases in the bazaar.

No other business has been reported the market closed for two days at 3-30 p.m.

Good Broach April 269.
Fine Akola, May 240.
Do. July 244.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine. F.G	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach ..	.. 261 ..	259	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals ..	.. .. 215 ..	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals ..	.. 215 ..	..	May 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab .	.. 220/1 ..	..	,,
M G. Shandess ..	227 216	..	,,
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	247/8 ..	..	,,
M.G. Nagpore ..	.. 247/8 ..	..	,,
M.G. Akola Khgm..	.. 237 ..	..	,,
,, ,,	.. 3 0 ..	..	July 1916
M. G. Bengals ..	.. 219 ..	..	,,
M.G. Broach ..	.. 263 ..	..	May 1916
H.G. Westerns ..	.. .. ..	270	A/ May ,,
M.G. ,,	.. .. ..	278	,,
H.G. Compta ..	.. .. ..	285	,,
M.G. Bijpore ..	.. .. ..	..	,,
Saw Ginned Dharwar	.. .. ..	281	,,

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 15th April 1916 :—

Cotton	14,393 Bales.
Wheat	20,256 cwts.
Linseed	26,464 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	3,361 ,,
Ginjellyseed	2,162 ,,
Poppyseed	553 ,,
Groundnuts	1,574 ,,
Castorseed	5,148 ,,
Rice	5,622 ,,
Myrabollams	6,307 ,,
Cottonseed	1,807 ,,
Mowraseed	988 ,,
Gram	4,324 ,,
Joowar	7,778 ,,
Maize	136 ,,
Barley	6,203 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April. 17th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi Ready.		
70-30	38 0 0	5 14 3
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	37 0 0	5 13 9
Wheat, Karachi Bansi .	36 0 0	5 13 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	5 15 0	6 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 13 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 4 0	7 10 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	36 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts ...	41 8 0	....
Mowraseed ...	4 5 0	4 11 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	5 14 6	
Linseed May	8 1 3	

Castorseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-15, R. D.per cwt.
Teelseed. Tone quiet but steady.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4 1.16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 June.

Bank's Buying Rates :—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 5-16. June.
Do. 6 m.s. Ready	1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	198 nominal
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	152.
Do. Shanghai	213¼.
Do. Yokohama	153½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-6-0
Australian do.	25-12-0
Bombay do.	25-6-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-10-0
English Dragons	15.15-0

SHARE MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 17.

The Share Market opened to-day with great excitement in Tata Iron and Steel Deferred and owing to nervousness of the "bull" operators a sharp decline was registered in them. At the opening business was done at Rs. 607½ a rate lower by about 50 than the closing quotation of yesterday, and slowly the decline continued till it touched Rs. 555. But later on there were recorded smart fluctuations in them and the closing quotation stood at Rs. 577½ (buyers). Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares also witnessed a big fall of about Rs. 120.

In Mill shares for May delivery Davids closed at Rs. 487½.

Fazulbhai were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 460 to Rs. 465, Standards from Rs. 1,117½ to Rs. 1,142½, Madhavji from Rs. 1,420 to Rs. 1,440, Swadeshi from Rs. 1,672½ to Rs. 1,700 and Centrals from Rs. 2,245 to Rs. 2,270.

Simplex were placed at Rs. 430 x.d. in the morning but later on improved to Rs. 447½ x.d.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 251½, Bleaching to Rs. 157½, Crescent to Rs. 117½ and Indore Malwa to Rs. 275.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 246.

Tapti-Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 560.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 64.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 14 to Rs. 147½. Deferred from Rs. 555 to Rs. 607½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares from Rs. 1,485 to Rs. 1,435.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of 81⅞.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 94.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 15th Apl. 1916, as compared with the statement of 15th Apl. 1915

LIABILITIES.

	15th Apl 1915 Rs.	15th Apl 1916. Rs.
Capl. 1Subscribed Rs 36 lacs.		
,, Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund..	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	52,88,000	60,87,000
Sundries	1,18,000	41,000
Total Rs	70,06,000	77,28,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ..	20,58,000	25,12,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	21,17,000	19,15,000
Local Bills Discounted ..	1,38,000	6,14,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	25,000	26,000
Calls paid on Indian specie Bank shares to be recovered	..	1,19,000
Sundries	48,000	37,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc. ..	26,20,000	25,05,000
Total Rs.....	70,06,000	77,28,000

THE LIBEL ON MRS. ASQUITH.

JUDGE ON IRRESPONSIBLE TITTLE-TATTLE.

Mrs. Asquith gave evidence on March 21 in the Law Courts when the libel action in which she is the plaintiff against Business Newspapers, Ltd., came to an end.

The defendants, who are the proprietors of the "Globe" newspaper, offered an unqualified apology. It was also stated that £1,000 would be placed by the defendants at Mrs. Asquith's disposal to devote to whatever purpose she deemed fit, and that a sum to indemnify her for her expenses would also be paid.

Mr. Duke, for Mrs. Asquith, said the matter came before the Court on December 21. The libel imputed unpatriotic conduct to the wife of the Premier. The defendants disclaimed any intention to attack Mrs. Asquith and apologised for the publication, but it was obvious that there must be some pecuniary penalty for so grave an attack. He understood that the defendants were now ready to make an unreserved withdrawal, which was the corollary of the penalty mentioned. The attendance of the adjutant of Donington Hall (where German prisoners are confined) had been secured, and he would be able to state that there had been no sending of parcels as had been alleged and that the whole matter was grossly and wantonly untrue.

MRS. ASQUITH'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Asquith then went into the witness-box.

Mr. Duke : Did you at any time hold any communication with any prisoner at Donington Hall?—Never.

Did you send any kind of present or communication to any prisoner at Donington Hall?—Never.

Or cause any such thing to be sent?—No.

Did any such present or communication go to Donington Hall from your household?—No.

It is said that you sent delicacies through Messrs. Fortnum and Mason of Piccadilly. What kind of presents did you send through them?—I sent presents through them to my son in the Dardanelles.

Did you send any other presents?—No.

You have read the allegations. Is there any sort of truth in the libels?—None whatever.

Lieutenant Meyer, adjutant at Donington Hall, said that it was his duty to supervise all parcels that came for the prisoners. No parcels or communications came from Mrs. Asquith or the wife of any other Cabinet Minister.

Mr. Neilson, for the defendants, expressed regret for the alleged libels.

THE JUDGE'S HOPE.

Mr. Justice Peterson, giving consent to the withdrawal of the record, said it had been established beyond question that there was not a word of truth in the libels from beginning to end. The charges were obviously directed against Mrs. Asquith. They proved to be wholly untrue.

"I hope," added the judge, "that this exposure may prevent some members of the public from lending credence to irresponsible tittle-tattle, even when it is featured in the Press by anonymous purveyors of falsehoods."

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
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PH

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Indian Economic Society, Discussion on "India's Trade after the War" at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Servants of India Society's Hall Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Excelsior Theatre: "Carmen," at 9-30.
Excelsior Theatre: There will be no 6-30 performance.
Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Annual Meeting, Bank St., 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 19.

Excelsior Theatre: "Madame Butterfly", at 9-30.

THURSDAY, April 20.

Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 21.

Good Friday, Banks closed.
Tenth Jain Sweetamber Conference, Madhav Bag.
Bombay Humanitarian Fund Prize Distribution gathering, Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 4-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Cinema and 9-30 p.m. Italian Opera season.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10 30 p.m.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M. S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M. S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this is not done the rejected letter of article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

April 17.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

No—131—DUTIES:—

Duties for the week commencing 16th April, 1916.—

Orderly Officer Lieut. F. W. Wilson.
Next for duty Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Sherren.

No—132—LEAVE:—

The undermentioned men have been granted leave as stated against their names:—

Gunner E. O. Kelley from 18—4—16 to 17—5—16.
Gunner J. Green from 22—4—16 to 21—5—16.

P. M. RETALLACK.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

April 18.

163. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeant will be furnished by C Coy. during week ending 22nd April.

104 Musketry.—The range is allotted as follows:—

Officers—Sunday April 30th.
K Coy.—From 17th to 20th April both days inclusive.
L Coy.—From 25th to 29th April both days inclusive.
F Coy.—Easter Monday, April 24th.

105. Miniature Range.—Miniature Range is available for practice every evening except Saturdays from 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesday it is allotted to B Coy.

106. Return of Arms.—Members of all companies except H and J must returnn their arms and equipment to Armoury without delay.

107. Prize Distribution.—Any members who did not receive their prizes on the 14th instant, should apply at Headquarters any evening this week.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rv. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Mandala with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday next.

THE PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

A special general meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj will be held on Wednesday the 19th instant at 6-30 p.m., to consider the Hon. Mr. Setalvad's Bill for the disposition of Hindu-Moslem property to unborn persons.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The boys of the High School department of the Esplanade High School will give a performance at the Empire Theatre this evening at 9-30 p.m., in aid of the Famine Relief Fund. The programme includes scenes from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. Moliere's comedy The Doctor in spite of himself (adapted) songs a pantomime, cricket drill with music; boxing and Jiu-Jitsu in drill order with music and tableaux vivants.

OPEN-AIR SPORTS.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League a programme of open-air sports was arranged for the boys of the Mahomedan Orphanages at Nawa Nagpada. About 350 boys from different orphanages took part in the sports and 50 prizes were distributed at the hands of Mr. Rahimtoolla Currimbhoy.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR.

When motorcar No. 2336 belonging to Mr. Marshall, who lives on the Cuffe Parade, was going towards Colaba on Sunday evening, a municipal peon named Govind Sakharam, while crossing the road near Messrs. Evans Fraser and Company came in contact with the mudguard and was knocked down. Govind was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

The cargo of copra and cotton which was contained in No. 2 Lower Hold of the s. s. Ferndene now lying in No. 6 Victoria Dock, caught fire last evening at about 8-30, and the first engine arrived on the scene fifteen minutes later. Soon after six engines from the different centres arrived there but in spite of the vigorous operations of the firemen the fire could not be got under control. The agents of the steamer are Messrs. James Mackintosh & Company, but it was chartered by Messrs. Turner Morrison & Company. The boat was also loaded with manganese ore, and the cause of the fire is so far unknown.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twenty-seven attacks and an equal number of deaths from plague occurred in the city on Sunday, the cases being reported as follows: Maratha Hospital, 7 deaths; Worli, 4 attacks and 4 deaths; Umarkhadi, 3 attacks and 3 deaths; Bhuleshwar, 3 attacks and 1 death; Sion, Kamatipura, Khetwadi and Kumbharwada, 2 attacks and 2 deaths each; Girgaum, 2 attacks and 1 death; Market, 2 attacks; Sewri, Byculla, Tarwadi, 1 attack and 1 death each; Mahalaxmi and Khara Talao, 1 attack each. There were 15 attacks and 11 deaths from small-pox during the day. Cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 135, as compared with 79 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 123 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,321 rats caught on Saturday, 116 were found to be plague-stricken.

FAMINE IN KATHIAWAD.

REPORT OF THE LADIES' BRANCH.

The Hon. Secretary of the Ladies' Branch of the Famine Relief Fund sends the following account of the famine in Kathiawad:—

It is a well-known fact that Kathiawad and Cutch are at present suffering from scarcity and famine. Last year in Lyalpur District (Jamnagar) at the end of the monsoon, however, there was some rain, so that till the end of February there was not much scarcity of fodder. But since then signs of trouble began to show themselves, and it was dreaded that people would not be able to maintain their cattle. The fear has turned out to be too true. Most of the cattle that are thus let loose are cows. To save them from being starved to death a camp has been opened. The Committee in charge of the camp thinks that as the summer advances, more cattle will be coming in. It is estimated that to keep up the camp till the beginning of the monsoon a sum of about Rs. 3,500 will be required.

As to the people they have not yet recovered from the blow they had received from the dreadful famine of 1900 and 1912. They are in abject poverty. They have got no saving of their own for a rainy day. They live from hand to mouth. For those who can work as labourers it is not a great difficulty to earn their livlihood. But the position of the middle class is very pitiable. Neither can they go out to work as labourers nor can they beg. It is this class that especially required to be helped privately.

The people's distress and that of their cattle will be relieved only in proportion to what assistance they get from us. It is only the liberal and timely contributions from the public that will greatly go to save them from starvation. All help should be sent to:—Mrs. K. Row, Honorary Secretary, Ladies' Branch of the Famine Relief Fund, (Kathiawad,) Khatau Buildings, 285 Bazargate, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR CYCLISTS' MISADVENTURE.

TWO POLICEMEN SHOT ACCIDENTALLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The report regarding two Indian police constables being shot by some unknown men on motor-cycles near Kanchrapara reached here early yesterday morning. At first it was thought that the cyclists were dacoits but on enquiry it transpired that the constables were accidentally fired at by two Europeans who were out shooting jackals. Two European employees of Kankinara Jute Mills, Thomas and Foreman, were arrested on motor-cycles with side-car, each carrying a shot-gun. They told the police that they went out the previous night to shoot jackals. They have been charged with doing a rash and negligent act.

MAIL BAGS IN THE SUSSEX.

252 BAGS LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 17.

It has been ascertained that of the 554 mail bags dispatched by the Sussex for India and the Persian Gulf, 252 have been lost. Particulars of the lost bags are not available. But it may be noticed that the usual direct bag from London to Simla containing newspapers and letters has not turned up. The parcels' mail for India was not on board the Sussex and is, therefore, unaffected.

PRIESTLY METHODS IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I regret the delay there has been in replying to Rev. A. F. D'Souza's letter. The delay was unavoidable, as the papers in the matter were only the other day made available to me.

The widow wrote to the Bishop of Damaun for permission to enable her to take legal proceedings against the Vicar of Kurla. His Lordship not having condescended to reply, the widow can do nothing, except at the risk of drawing upon her further ecclesiastical punishment, as no clergyman of the Catholic Church can be proceeded against at law without the consent of the Ordinary. It is not true that an appeal by her to the Holy See is pending. Who is the Rev. A. F. D'Souza's informant? On these worthless pretexts the rev. gentleman imagines that he could send you his version *for information and not for publication* and that you would thereupon fall into the trap by giving an ex-parte decision in his favour. It is to the credit of your impartiality that you refused to be one-sided.

The Rev. A. F. D'Souza calls himself "Ag. Vicar of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory." He ought to know that his Bishop has no Cathedral in this City but at Damaun. One can understand why he seeks adventitious dignity for himself. If it is true, as alleged by him in his answer to his question (3) below that the widow has fulfilled her Easter duties and that the priest was prepared to bless her house, then I am afraid the Rev. A. F. D'Souza cuts the ground from under his own case. Put the case in the most favourable light as regards the priests, the widow owed a moral obligation of restitution. By admitting her to the Sacrements and the willingness to bless her house, it is virtually acknowledged that she is alright, that is, there is nothing against her, and that the decision of the Vara about restitution becomes a dead letter. Yet, why has not the Bishop given a clear pronouncement that nothing can be claimed from her and that she is free to go to confession and to receive absolution; without it being made a condition that she shall pay Rs 200 to the Church or to any one else in order that it may eventually come to the Church? It is evident that the Rev. A. F. D'Souza is out to deny everything. It is safer to deny statements which may depend on mere oral testimony; but he displays an equal boldness in denying even the contents of documents which he ought to know can be produced to confront him with. My challenge to him to answer the questions directly and categorically, without equivocation, evasion or prevarication he does not accept, and his answers are characterized by just those faults which he is warned against and which he ostensibly professes to avoid. I now come to his answers to my questions.

1. The parish priest of Kurla and the then curate, according to the Rev. A. F D'Souza, deny the confessional incident. Fortunately, it does not rest entirely on their denial as we have no evidence from the Rev. A. F. D'Souza's letter that it is made with their consent. The widow in her complaints (15th June and 6th July 1914) clearly stated that she had been refused confession. The Bishop's Secretary, purporting to write on information to his Lordship, does not deny the statement. (Rev. A. Mendes Cardozo's letters of 3rd and 10th July 1914). There is the evidence of the widow herself and she could have called other persons present when the incident occurred. The parish priest at the inquiry was not allowed to be examined or put on oath. Further, the Vara confined himself entirely to the question of debt, though the complaint by the widow was the refusal of confession to her. In fact, the Vara declined to make an inquiry on this point. The very next day after the inquiry the widow lodged a protest against the matter and conduct of the inquiry and in the protest she stated, *inter alia*, that the gravemen of her complaint was simply ignored by the Vara. To this protest the Bishop's reply has been complete silence. Therefore, there is no truth in what the Rev. A. F. D'Souza maintains.

2. According to the Rev. A. F. D'Souza the parish priest of Kurla denies that he instructed the Sacristan not to issue the ticket to the widow. The Vara, as mentioned above, refused inquiry on the subject of the refusal of confession. Moreover, evidence could be produced here against the alleged denial of the parish priest. I refer your readers to the widow's statement published in your paper, which is a complete answer to the Rev. A. F. D'Souza on this point. He denies that the fee is payable and says that the ticket and fee are in connection with the expenses of the holy work. I am sorry I must characterise his statement as highly misleading. It is a fact that before a penitent can approach the tribunal of penance within the obligatory period in respect of Easter duties, he must produce and deliver over to the Confessor the ticket, which is a token that the fee has been paid. The ticket is issued in connection with the Sacrament of Penance, and it is significant that the connection is sought to be disguised by stating, as alleged by the Rev. A. F. D'Souza, that the fee is to cover the Holy Week expenses. I doubt whether even this disguise is used, but however veiled, the idea of commercialism cannot be got rid of, and that with reference to the Sacrament of Penance. I learn that, as a matter of fact, the ticket makes no mention of Holy Week expenses: it is simply a confessional ticket on which a fee is levied.

(3) I challenge the Rev. A. F. D'Souza to prove that the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist were administered to the widow last year at Easter or thereabouts. I likewise challenge him to prove that the present Curate of Kurla went to bless her house and that it was closed. The fact is, as appears from the widow's published statement, that she and her house people were at home on the day and the rest deliberately passed by the house without blessing it.

(4) The Rev. A. F. D'Souza in answer to the question whether it is not stated by the Vicar of Kurla that the widow would not get a Christian burial and that her soul would be damned, says that the Vicar sent a message that she had "omitted" her Easter duties for some years and that she risked her salvation and Christian burial thereby. "Omitted," indeed! The priest wants her to pay Rs. 200 as due to the Church of Trindade and without this alleged restitution there is no confession for her. She must perforce meet the demand or go without the Sacraments. Her conscience does not allow her to pay the sum and therefore, of course, she has "omitted," according to the Vicar to perform her Easter duties. Hence, naturally, says the Rev. A. F. D'Souza, "such spiritual admonitions are quite within the competency of a parish-priest."

(5) In answer to the question whether the Bishop's Secretary gives the alleged debt to the Trindade Church as the reason for the refusal of the Sacrament of Penance, the Rev. A. F. D'Souza explains that the Bishop's Secretary "merely stated the ordinary Catholic doctrine of restitution." The words of the Secretary are "His lordship is informed that the petitioner owes the sum of Rs. 200 to the Trindade Church and do not pay it solely through ill will." Is this mere statement of doctrine or a statement of fact? Whom does the Rev. A. F. D'Souza seek to mislead?"

(6) The Rev. A. F. D'Souza states that the Vara did not abrogate the powers of the Civil Court in holding the inquiry. The question is, was the Vara competent to pass an order on the matter of a debt owed not to the Church but to a private individual, Marsal Pereira, or Gregory Pereira? There is no question of a *moral* obligation as alleged by the Rev. A. F. D'Souza. The question is of the *factum* of the debt. To talk of a debt barred by limitations is to obscure the issue. The Vara's inquiry was directed towards proving the existence of a debt. If the existence of the debt is to be proved by Varas and such-like ecclesiastics, then clearly the office and function of the Law Courts of the land are superseded. Any man who claims a debt has only to go to the priest and tell him that such and such a man owes him a sum of money. The priest thinks he is satisfied that there exists a debt. When the alleged debtor presents himself for confession, he is refused the Sacrament or absolution. If the penitent appeals to the Bishop against the action of the priest, the Bishop directs an inquiry where a finding is arrived at against the penitent and the rest follows. If this is not an abrogation of the powers of the Civil Court, then what is?

(7) The Rev. A. F. D'Souza cannot deny that none of the witnesses could depose to having been present at the transaction, that is, when the money was borrowed, but says that they depose to admissions made by the debtor and the surety. Both these are dead. As to admissions alleged to have been made by the surety, they are absolutely worthless as against the debtor. As to admissions alleged to have been made by the debtor, who died about 25 years ago, they are of little value, for the widow states that none of the witnesses came to the house at the times alleged she was attending on her brother-in-law during his last illness in her house,—when it is alleged that these witnesses called on the debtor. Some of the witnesses were interested parties. It is significant that no claim was made against the widow by the surety, or the creditor. Further, there is no explanation as to the non-production of the bond.

(8) The Rev. A. F. D'Souza denies that the widow's representations to the Bishop against the decision of the Vara were treated with silence. Will the rev. gentleman point out a single letter from the Bishop or his Secretary in reply to the widow's representations to the Bishop against the decision of the Vara? There is none. The Rev. A. F. D'Souza says that the Bishop upheld the Vara's finding. Where is there anything to show this? No communication has been made to the widow confirming the decision.

(9) The Rev. A. F. D'Souza denies that his Excellency the Patriarch refused to entertain the widow's appeal on the ground that her case had not been judged by the Bishop. Surely, the Patriarch could not have given the Rev. A. F. D'Souza authority to make the denial; for, the Patriarch says:—"In our Patriarchal Curia appeals are received, provided they come duly judged by Suffragan, Prelates, etc. As the case is not so, presently, we cannot take it into consideration." (Translation furnished by the Patriarch of his despatch, dated the 8th January, 1915.) This does not mean that the Patriarch wanted a copy of the Suffragan Prelate's decision. How could he, when he actually says there is no such decision? Certainly, the Rev. A. F. D'Souza is a bold man.

(10) As regards the widow's call on the Patriarch in answer to his summons, the Rev. A. F. D'Souza gives an entirely erroneous version of the incidents. He says that the Patriarch "offered to listen informally to what the widow herself might wish to say." But why did he object to her friends being merely present while his Excellency listened to the widow in a language which would have to be interpreted to him and his to her? And why, pray, should there be a desire that the interpretation should take place without any one being present on the widow's side? Very naturally, this must have made her suspicious and accordingly she declined to see alone the Patriarch. Subsequently, the widow wrote to the Patriarch giving the version of the incident. The Patriarch has not sent, up to now, any reply.

(11) The Rev. A. F. D'Souza was asked why the Church did not recover the money from the creditor, or the Sacristan or their heirs. According to the priest's version the creditor appropriated the Church money deposited with him by the Sacristan. He evades the question and refers to his answer to question (5). That answer is nothing to the point; for, it only says that the Bishop's Secretary merely stated the ordinary Catholic doctrine of restitution, and that the Vicar of the Church of Trindade never claimed anything from the widow. In answer to question (11) the Rev. A. F.D'Souza goes on to say the Church has made no claim. The question was, *why* did it not make a claim against the heirs of the money-lender, or the Sacristan? To this there is no reply. Instead, he naively tells us that the widow was informed that "restitution was due to the heirs of the surety." In other words, the rest that is the heirs of the money-lender, who appropriated the Church money, the heirs of the Sacristan who deposited the money and the priest who allowed the moneys to be with the Sacristan, a common paid servant, are left out, and an attempt has been made to mulct the widow.

(12) Here again the Rev. A. F. D'Souza evades the question as to what has become of the bond. He replies:—"The bond is lost *I believe*." (The italics are mine.) The priests admit that there was a bond, no reason was given for its non-production. No evidence that any of the witnesses saw it. No evidence that it is lost. There is only the Rev. A. F. D'Souza's belief in its loss. And yet without proofs of its loss, oral evidence has been allowed to prove the debt, a procedure which is contrary to the accepted principles of evidence and which further shows the Vara's incompetency. On the other hand, the widow has a plain explanation for the non-production of the document. In her representations to the authorities, she states that her uncle informed her that the money was paid and the bond torn up. On this point I also would refer the Rev. A. F. D'Souza to the published statement of the widow in your paper, which goes to show that the debt has been discharged.

I do not know much about the Rev. A. F. D'Souza having no personal connection with the particular case in hand and not individually affected by the strictures passed in your columns; but one thing is certain that the heirs of the Sacristan, as appears from the Vara's finding, are to be made channels for the sum to pass to the Church of Trindade of which Rev. A. F. D'Souza is Vicar. And I would ask him whether he remembers that on the evening of the last day of the Vara's inquiry he said:—"I have done to-day two hundred rupees' work." Besides, as he must know, to be successful in relation to Church matters, is a recommendation in the eyes of the Bishop. By the way, there is no such personage as the "Archbishop" of Damaun. There is an Honorary Archbishop of Crangonore, which is a different thing. This process of exaltation is on a par with the previous instance of magnifying a church into a Cathedral. Having had an illustration of the Rev. A. F. D'Souza's "priestly methods" of controversy, I shall request your indulgence for a few remarks to bring out in clear light the injustice and unfairness to which the unfortunate woman has been subjected.

The widow has no grievance against the Holy See or the Delegate Apostolic as suggested by the Rev. A. F. D'Souza. Her grievance is against the Vicar of Kurla, the Vara, the Bishop and the Patriarch. To put the matter in a nutshell: The Bishop has passed no order on the Vara's decision. According to the Patriarch the Patriarch will not direct the Bishop to pass the order. Yet he will not hear the widow unless such order is passed. The Bishop passed no order on the Vara's decision. Meanwhile the Vara's decision upon a farcical inquiry remains in force against her for a priest of the diocese, knowing of the decision, will refuse to administer to her the Sacrament of Penance and consequently of Holy Communion. This in fact has happened. (See her published statement.) Her house has been left unblest and she is doomed to a non-Christian burial. A most insidious form of pressure is used against her in order that she may consent to pay Rs. 200. Finally, now comes the Rev. A. F. D'Souza and to add insult, as it were, to injury, he cooly asserts that the poor widow can have nothing to complain of, and that in fact, she, you and your correspondents have put forward a false case. I have followed him through all his tortuous windings. By bold denials he has sought to throw doubt at least on the widow's case. But he has failed. What is one to say of him and the tactics he has followed! I am sorry for him and for the cause which he has come forward or has been put forward to bolster up. Further comments are unnecessary. I pass no judgment on him or his methods; I leave him and them to your impartial verdict, and that of your fair-minded readers.—Yours, etc.,

A SYMPATHISER.

BARODA SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, April 17.

The fourteenth annual general meeting of the Baroda Sanitary Association was held in the State Library Hall. Dewan Madhav Rao was in the chair. The annual report was read by the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Talati.

The following resolutions among others were passed:—

That the report be accepted and that the meeting express their thanks to the retiring and present Honorary Secretaries for their work and that the meeting express special thanks to Mrs. Sumant Mehta for having organised women's meetings to attend the lady health visitors' lectures and for having co-operated with the Association.

(2) That Mrs. Sumant Mehta might be asked to organise a women's branch of the Association.

(3) That a committee be appointed to consider and report on the scheme of a Sanitary Surveyor's Class prepared by Dr. Talati.

At the suggestion of the President it was also resolved that a general public meeting be called with a view to secure for the Association greater sympathy, support and good-will of the general public.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

COLABA HOSPITAL (2) BEAT B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY (0).

The meeting between these two teams in the third round of the above Tournament on the Oval on Monday produced a desultory game in which one saw more hit-and-run tactics than any passing exchanges. The result was a victory for the Colaba Hospital team by two goals to nil. The victory was certainly very deserved as the balance of exchanges taken over both periods was decidedly in favour of the winning team in which Captain Richardson led the attack with splendid grit and determination. With a little more accuracy in shooting the Colaba team might have won by a much bigger margin. The team kept up its speed very well and at times their attacking line showed good understanding. Carthwaite, the Hospital centre-half, was always on the alert and showed great resourcefulness whenever the defence was in danger. Pte. Wills and Captain Richardson scored the goals for the Colaba team during the closing period of the game. For the Railway team Cavell in defence and Major in attack were very much in evidence. Captain King Mason's referring left much to be desired.

The teams were:—

Colaba Hospital:—Gr. Lovell; Pte. Bone and Major Keane; Gr. Harrison, Assistant-Surgeon Carthwaite and Captain McArter; Assistant-Surgeon Reilly, Pte. Wills, Captain Richardson, Pte. Newton and Pte. Swan.

B. B. and C. I. Railway:—Jones; Jamieson and Antia; Tikoo, Cavell and Maine; Gonsalves, Jamieson, Major, Calvallho and Azvado.

Referee:—Mr. Ward and Captain King-Mason.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

SECOND ROUND.

M. A. O. College, Aligarh v. Cathedral Old Boys.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The following matches will be played to-day:—

1. Irwin and Barraclough v. Rose and Gould.
2. Weir v. Hampton
3. Graham v. Crichton.
4. Sherwood v. Montgomery.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held on Sunday last at Mahim, a large number of members being present. Proceedings commenced with a 10 Bird Sweep in which A. S. Knowles with 8 kills and 1 Handicap was seen to advantage. A Double Rise Competition at 5 pairs of birds followed D. Moir with 3 double and 1 single kills added to 2 handicap being the winner, and J. Cuninghame taking second prize. A 10-Bird Sweep at unknown angles was the next event which resulted in some very close shooting, two full scores one nine, and four eights being returned. W. Fraser with a straight run of kills, and J. Linford with 6 kills and 4 handicap decided to shoot off the tie in the next event, Linford taking 1st prize on the shoot off. Entries were then taken for the Scotch Bowl, kills with the first barrel counting three points and with the second two points, all handicap points trebled. A Lesson with 9 kills or 27 points obtained the holdership of the cup. A. S. Kingston and A. L. Clapham dividing second prize.

The Stewart Cup, for which 10 birds were shot at unknown traps and angles was won by W. Fraser with 8 kills, A. L. Clapham with a total of 7 inclusive of handicap being the runner up. A handicap by Distance Sweep, to which a club prize was added, was won by A. Leeson and a similar Miss and Out Sweep which was won by the same shooter brought the meeting to a close.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Club was held at Queen's Restaurant on Thursday evening 13th instant when the following gentlemen were elected to office for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. A. S. Knowles; Treasurer, Mr. A. Leeson; Secretary, Mr. Wm. Fraser and Committee, Messrs. Kennedy, Johnston, Cuningham and Rogers.

The past year has been a very successful one for the Club and with the recent addition of several new members another successful season is looked forward to.

W. I. T. C. CHARITIES.

MONOPOLY IN BETTING.

We often hear caustic remarks on the policy of the Western India Turf Club by which their own totalisators enjoy the monopoly of betting at the Bombay and Poona races. That policy, says the Bombay correspondent of "Capital", however, has one supreme justification. It enables the Stewards to subscribe liberally to local charities, and in the present conditions, to the war funds also. They have just given two lakhs of rupees to the latter, making a total since the war began of Rs. 4,47,000. To the charities they subscribe this year Rs. 35,000. I wonder what your Royal Calcutta Turf Club will say to that. It should hide its diminished head, and then seek a divorce from the bookmaker. The W. I. T. C. with its totalisator encourages horse-breeding and philanthropy and patriotism. The R. C. T. C. with its bookmakers does nothing but put a premium on gambling.

PARSI ANJUMAN MEETING.

LADIES DENOUNCE ROWDIES.

APPRECIATION OF SIR JAMSETJI'S SERVICES.

A meeting of the Parsi ladies of Bombay was held yesterday at the Excelsior Theatre, "for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the conduct of a number of Parsis who attempted to break up the Anjuman meeting held in the Town Hall on the 9th April to do honour to the memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and also of giving expression to their appreciation of the courage and tactfulness of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy in carrying out the business of that meeting amidst great difficulties." Lady Tata presided, and the theatre was crowded with ladies of all classes of the community.

Miss Shirin Manekji Cursetji proposed that Lady Tata be requested to take the chair. Miss D. E. Wacha seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Chandanbai Hirji Adenwala read the notice convening the meeting; also letters of sympathy with the object of the meeting, received from different places.

A SOLEMN DUTY.

Lady Tata addressing the assembly said they had a solemn duty to perform there that afternoon. She believed many of them must have gone on the 9th April to the Town Hall to attend the Anjuman meeting convened to do honour to the memory of that great man—Sir Pherozeshah Mehta—than whom in the whole of India nobody was more loved or revered by all communities. (Loud cheering). The Parsis were an educated community, who claimed superiority over others in certain respects; but the scenes enacted by a certain section of their community at the Town Hall were discreditable to the community. The authors of the rowdism that it was the community's misfortune to witness at the Town Hall deserved their utmost contempt but the conduct of those who insulted ladies after the meeting was over was unpardonable. They could overlook the discourtesy shown to ladies by compelling them to wait in their carriages outside the Hall, but they could never pardon the action of the uneducated members of the community in closing round their carriages, using unbecoming words and acting in an unbecoming manner towards them. (Cries of "Shame.") These scenes were utterly unworthy of an educated community and deserved to be thoroughly condemned. Certain newspapers which had excited the half-educated members of the community to acts of rowdyism had the hardihood to glory in those scenes and to pride themselves upon the part they had played in having the ladies of their community insulted and abused.

CRUSADE OF MISREPRESENTATION.

They had also to perform their duty towards Sir Jamsetji. Notwithstanding the difficulties and the strong opposition and the possibilities of physical violence, the way in which Sir Jamshetji had successfully carried out the business of the meeting was deserving of their praise and admiration. There was nothing to be said in favour of the rowdies or their instigators. If they were fighting for a principle they could have done that in a manner becoming gentlemen. They had ample opportunity to do that even after the meeting was over. If they held that it was not an Anjuman meeting they could have refrained from taking part in it and held another meeting of their own. Instead of adopting to such legitimate means they continued in a crusade of misrepresentation, instigated the uneducated class of the community and brought together a body of rowdies who insulted not only respectable gentlemen, but went so far as to insult the modesty of ladies. This meeting could do nothing more than express their resentment and contempt at the perpetrators of such deeds. In conclusion Lady Tata exhorted the ladies to perform their duty that day in a manner that would do credit to them and their community.

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT.

Lady Petit then moved:—

"That this meeting expresses its great contempt at the shameful conduct of those who had come to the Town Hall meeting with the avowed object of breaking it up, and who had, besides creating row and disturbance, greatly insulted the ladies who had gone to the meeting believing it to be their duty to honour the memory of the late Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta."

Lady Petit, moving the resolution, paid a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and extolled the high courage displayed by Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy at the Town Hall meeting. She condemned the conduct of the rowdies who insulted the ladies at the Town Hall meeting.

Mrs. Avabai Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy seconded and Mrs. Sabarbanu Framroze Vakil supported the resolution which was carried with acclamation.

RESPONSIBILITY OF A SECTION OF THE PRESS.

The second resolution was moved by Miss Shirin M. Cursetji. It ran as follows:—

"The shameful scenes which disgraced the community at the Town Hall Anjuman meeting on the 9th instant were due to the instigation of a section of the Parsi press and of a number of Parsis. This meeting expresses its disgust and abhorrence at those scenes and the instigations of the perpetrators."

Miss Shirin Manekji Cursetji, moving the resolution, said the principal culprit among the newspapers was the "Jam-e-Jamshed" (Hisses). The "Sanj Vartaman" which followed the lead of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," deserved their pity more than their hatred. And against whom had these papers instigated the half-educated members of the community to acts of rowdiness? They had insulted the bearer of that revered name of Jamsetji Jejeebhoy (Loud cheering which continued for some time), who had lent lustre to the community all over the world by his magnificent charities. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy was the acknowledged leader of the community (renewed cheering).

Mrs. Putlibai Jehangir K. N. Kabraji seconded the resolution.

Mrs. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, supporting the resolution, said the instigators of the disgusting scenes at the Town Hall were more culpable than the rowdies themselves and the object of the resolution was to express the meeting's contempt towards those instigators. But for these mean attempts made in certain quarters, the small Parsi community could conduct its communal affairs without such quarrels. At present a handful of persons and newspapers seemed determined upon sowing discord among the community, and it was therefore the duty of the ladies to openly express their contempt at such attempts. Nobody would object to honest differences of opinion but when attempts were made to mislead and misguide the half-educated members of the community they could not repress their indignation at their conduct. It was the duty of Parsi mothers to stop these newspapers from finding a way into their homes.

Mrs. Meherbai Ardeshir Pocha further supported the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

SIR JAMSETJI THANKED.

Mrs. Chadanbai Adenwalla then moved:—

"That the meeting records its deep sense of approbation of the noble and tactful way in which the Hon. Sir Jamsetji had successfully carried out the business of the Town Hall meeting, notwithstanding innumerable difficulties and unrestrained opposition, and that this meeting requests its president to forward a copy of this resolution to the Hon. Sir Jamsetji."

Miss Hamabai F. Petit, who was received with loud cheering, seconded the resolution. She said the name of Jamsetji Jejeebhoy had always been loved and revered by the community, and she was glad that the present Sir Jamsetji had not allowed the prestige of the great name which he bore, to be impaired in any way. He had not failed to discharge his duty as leader of the community notwithstanding the difficulties thrown in his path. Some people at the Town Hall meeting went so far as to make a rush at him in a threatening manner. But Sir Jamsetji never allowed himself to be drawn away from the path of duty. He deserved the best thanks of the community for his manly attitude. (Loud cheering).

Miss Bhikhaiji Ardeshir Engineer supported the resolution which was carried with acclamation.

On the motion of Miss Shirinbai Muncherji Cama, seconded by Mrs. Hirabai Rustomji Paowalla, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Lady Tata.

Lady Tata, in reply, thanked the assembly for the hearty vote of thanks passed by them. She also thanked the proprietors of the Excelsior Theatre for the use of the theatre on the occasion.

THE MEETING ON THE 9TH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As there is a great deal of confusion even in the minds of Parsis about the real difference of opinion between the two parties, and the exact issue involved, I venture to encroach upon your columns once more, to place the facts before the public as I know them, in order that they may judge for themselves what the precise position is, and why the so-called Anjuman meeting of Sunday last proved to be the dismal failure that it was, in spite of the elaborate preparation of weeks.

As motives have been attributed to me for leading the opposition, I think it right at the outset to clear my own position. I did not and do not oppose the movement on personal grounds. I have no advantage to derive by the attitude I have adopted, and no old scores to pay off. I have never been and am not even now opposed to a Parsi Anjuman meeting for Sir Pherozeshah. I think he deserves one; and one ought to be held in his honour. As a matter of fact, I myself thought of starting a movement to get a requisition sent to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet within two or three weeks of Sir Pherozeshah's death. I spoke of it to two prominent Parsi friends (who are now on the other side) who told me that they did not consider a separate Parsi Anjuman meeting at all necessary in view of the public meeting of the citizens which was then under contemplation, and which as you are aware was ultimately held with such conspicuous success. It was in obedience to this opinion expressed by some of the late Sir Pherozeshah's most enthusiastic and ardent admirers that I ultimately gave up the idea. I do not mention the names of these gentlemen at present, but am prepared to do so if necessary; and I am sure they will bear me out.

The reason why I have adopted this attitude of opposition is purely one of principle, and I shall forthwith explain what that principle is.

In our community, the respected Trustees of the Panchayet of whom Sir Jamshedji himself is one, have for generations held and enjoyed a position of trust and responsibility, and have in consequence been recognised to be the legitimate leaders of the community. From old records it is found that the Trustees were appointed in the year 1865. From that year up to 1877, Anjuman meetings always used to be called by the leading members of the community among whom the Trustees were invariably included. Since 1877 up to now, the Trustees alone have called meetings of the Anjuman, and not jointly with other prominent men, as before. There have been only four exceptions to this practice, in which Sir Jamsetjee has called meetings on his own initiative and without any requisition from the Anjuman. These meetings were called for the following non-contentious purposes:—

(1) To offer condolence on the death of the late Prince Albert Victor (called by the third Sir Jamsetji).

(2) To offer prayers for the recovery of Lady Clarke.

(3) To offer condolence on the death of Lady Clarke.

(4) To hold a prayer Jasan for the victory of British arms.

The 2nd, 3rd and 4th, of these meetings were called by the present Sir Jamsetji. As regards the first meeting it is doubtful whether it was called by the 3rd Sir Jamsetji of his own right or merely as the Chairman of and representing the Trustees in an emergency.

It must be noted that all these meetings were such as people generally hesitate to protest against in view of the delicate nature of their objects. By now, however, several people were becoming apprehensive of unpleasant results if such instances went on multiplying. On the occasion of the last instance, an objection was therefore raised by some of the Trustees themselves, and I also wrote to three of the Trustees saying that it would be regarded as a precedent in the future and should not be allowed to go unchallenged. This fear was not unfounded; for, I now understand that Sir Jamsetjee does point to it and to the previous instances as precedents and makes capital out of them. This is one of the reasons which has led me to adopt the strong attitude that I have done in the present case, so that this instance also in its turn may not be quoted later on as a precedent.

From 1877 up to the present date, 35 Anjuman meetings have been called by the Panchayet Trustees, of which 21 were called upon requisitions of the Anjuman, and 14 on their own initiative. Thirteen of the former 21 were called as in the present case, for the purpose of recording the loss caused to the Anjuman by the death of some of its prominent men. But on not a single occasion was a requisition sent to Sir Jamsetjee, nor was a meeting ever called by him on a requisition.

Thus, it will be seen that by tradition and custom, the right, of calling Anjuman meeting and particularly of meetings for passing resolutions of some sort, and recording them in the Duftars of the Anjuman, and specially meetings on requisitions, has always vested solely in the Trustees for the time being of the Parsee Panchayet.

The first two Baronets were never elected "Pra-mookhs" (Chairmen or Presidents); but because of their great reputation and eminence, they were by common consent recognised amongst the real leaders of the community. When the second Sir Jamsetjee died, the third Sir Jamsetjee was a very young man; and it was suspected that attempts were being made to shunt him aside in the public estimation, and to get a certain Parsi Sethia of the day appointed as head of the community, and recognised as such by the Government. It is difficult to say whether this suspicion was well founded or not. It is enough for for our purpose to note that that suspicion brought forth a feeling in favour of young Sir Jamsetji, which culminated in his appointment as "Pra-mookh" (Chairman or President) of the Parsi community. All this happened in the year 1877, and this was the first time in the history of the Parsi community that a "Pra-mookh" was appointed. The movement was resented by a small but influential section of the Anjuman, who tried its best to wreck it. But the feeling of the majority carried everything before it, with the result already mentioned. The protests which were received, however, drew the attention of the community to the danger of giving unrestricted power to one man, and as a consequence of that Sir Jamsetji was appointed with numerous restrictions, one of which was that in all matters concerning the Parsi Anjuman he should always act in conjunction with not only his Co-Trustees but also other prominent men of the community, and never by himself. To make this point clear a provision was specially embodied in the resolution of appointment, making it obligatory upon him to act as his father and grandfather had done before him. The fourth Sir Jamsetji was appointed under similar terms. The fifth and present Sir Jamsetji was also appointed on very much the same terms; and the same reference was made to his forefathers in the resolution. Now, it may be noted that his father, uncle and grandfather never claimed the right of calling Anjuman meetings, nor did they ever call any, either upon their own initiative or upon a requisition, except in the one solitary instance given above, when the third Baronet called one on the death of the late Prince Albert Victor, which as I have said before, may very possibly have been called by him merely as a representative of the Trustees. In view of these facts, those of us who are opposed to Sir Jamsetji's claim are entitled to know how and from where Sir Jamsetji has derived his alleged authority to call Anjuman meetings.

On the death of the 4th Baronet, an influential section of the community felt that the formal appointment of the 5th Sir Jamsetji as "Pra-mookh" was neither necessary nor desirable. A strong protest was accordingly got up which was signed by about 2,000 men of the educated and more advanced section of the community, amongst them being the late Sir Pherozeshah the present Sir Dinshaw Petit and a large number of the very people who are now supporting Sir Jamsetji in his imaginary claims. Ultimately however, owing to the intervention of Sir Dinsha Davar and Sir Cawasji Jehangir, a compromise was arrived at and the protest was withdrawn. The part that Sir Jamsetji and his father had a little before that time taken in the caucus movement organised against Sir Pherozeshah led many of the oppositionists to demand an assurance from Sir Jamsetji that he would take no part whatsoever, not only in communal controversies but also in outside matters in which the community happened to be sharply divided. This assurance Sir Dinsha Davar and Sir Cawasji Jehangir obtained from Sir Jamsetji personally and communicated to a conference which was appointed for arriving at a compromise. It will thus be seen that there is no doubt as to the real position of Sir Jamsetji. The Punchayet Trustees alone have the right to call Anjuman meetings and Sir Jamsetji has none. Because he has been appointed the "Pra-mookh" of the community, it does not therefore necessarily follow that he has this right. He has been appointed upon certain terms and under certain restrictions. Whilst the restrictions pin him down to act in the manner in which his fore-fathers acted before him, the terms do not convey any right to him of the kind that he now claims.

Even admitting however for argument's sake that we are wrong and Sir Jamsetji and his friends are right, I ask in all seriousness whether in taking the active part that he has done in this matter, Sir Jamsetji has carried out the assurance that he gave the community that he would take no part in a controversial matter. On the matter under discussion the community has been sharply divided, and I put it to you to judge whether Sir Jamsetjee has acted in accordance with his undertaking in behaving as he has done.

There is a large and powerful section of the community that believes that this right of convening Anjuman meetings must continue to vest in the trustees. It is felt that the transfer of this power from the trustees to Sir Jamsetjee alone, would be fraught with grave danger. We may be right or we may be wrong in this contention; but honestly believing ourselves to be in the right, I fail to see how any one in his senses can blame us for offering opposition to the establishment of a precedent, which we consider to be at once unwarranted and dangerous.

Coming to the present controversy, it was one day in the latter part of February that I heard for the first time from a friend that a requisition addressed to Sir Jamsetjee alone, was going round for signatures. On inquiry, I discovered that there were several people behind the movement who had strong prejudices against the Panchayet and whose object it had always been to disavow it. I also succeeded in ascertaining that the alleged refusal of the trustees to call a meeting for Sir Pherozeshah was the reason advanced for this new departure that was being made. By this time I was told by my friend Mr. Vimadalal that Sir Jamsetjee himself had told him that if he could be assured that the trustees would convene a meeting on receipt of a requisition he would persuade the requisitionists to send it to the trustees. On hearing of it, I at once approached all the trustees, excepting Sir Jamsetjee and his uncle Mr. Jamsetjee Kharsetjee who I knew were in favour of an Anjuman meeting for Sir Pherozeshah. I found that with two exceptions all the others were prepared to call a meeting for Sir Pherozeshah upon receipt of a proper requisition, addressed to them in the usual way. One of the two dissentients was Mr. H. A. Wadya, who told me personally that he did not consider a Parsi Anjuman meeting for Sir Pherozeshah necessary after the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay. I understand that Mr. Wadya still holds that opinion. But even both these gentlemen told me that they would not oppose the calling by the Trustees of an Anjuman meeting should a requisition be sent to them. Sir Jamsetjee was accordingly given this assurance by Mr. Vimadalal in the presence of myself and several other gentlemen on 7th March at the office of the Wadya Trustees. My friends and I brought this fact also to the notice of the leaders of the opposite party; we again approached Sir Jamsetjee personally, we sent word to him through mutual friends, and appealed to him in a variety of ways not to take a step about which there was such a sharp difference of opinion in the community. We even suggested that out of respect to the memory of Sir Pherozeshah, a requisition might be sent in the first instance to the Parsi Panchayet as usual, and subsequently a reference might be made to the Anjuman to settle the question of the right to calling Anjuman meetings. But we were referred from pillar to post and from post back to pillar. Every one we saw disclaimed leadership on the other side. And still the movement was growing apace. It seemed to us by now that Sir Jamsetjee himself was anxious to get a precedent created by some means and intended to take the fullest advantage of the awkward situation created. It is enough to say that we did our best to come to a settlement. Finally, a private conference of a few friends interested on both sides of the question was called at the office of the Wadya Trustees by Mr. H. A. Wadya and myself; but the leaders of the other side absented themselves, saying that they thought that Sir Jamsetji alone had the right to call Anjuman meetings and that therefore no discussion in the matter was necessary. From this it will be seen that we did all in our power to bring about a settlement of the dispute, and to prevent the question of doing honour to Sir Pherozeshah from getting mixed up with this controversy.

We honestly believe that Sir Jamsetjee has no power whatsoever to call Parsee Anjuman meetings; and I am perfectly certain that the alleged Anjuman meeting called by Sir Jamsetjeje on Sunday before last has by now unmistakably proved to him that he has no such right, and also that the community does not wish to concede to him any such claim.

I have no intention of adding to the length of this letter by going into the details of that meeting. It was attended by about 5,000 people; and considering the warmth and excitement roused in the community by the question it was on the whole a good-tempered and orderly meeting. If there were unseemly outbursts of intemperance and occasional exhibitions of temper, they existed on both sides. We must remember that when there is too much enthusiasm and feeling, there is always bound to be a little inundation over the brim. It is untrue to say that Sir Jamsetji and his supporters were prevented from entering the hall. On the contrary my colleagues and I waited for him till five minutes past four and were willing to give him every facility in taking charge of the meeting he had himself convened. On hearing of his arrival I even stopped in the middle of my speech to await his entrance, but he never came in. Sir Jamsetji had, in spite of repeated advice and warnings, taken it upon himself to call the Anjuman. The Anjuman had gathered there in response to his invitation to tell him in unequivocal terms what it thought of his action. The fact that he did not enter the hall and thought fit to go through the mockery of a five-minutes' meeting on the "historic" steps of the Town Hall, is enough to show how complete was his defeat. Charges of hooliganism and ruffianism have been made against the meeting. All that I can say is that for a gathering of 5,000 people, irritated and excited as it was by the arrogance of the side which Sir Jamsetji has espoused it was as orderly as any one had a right to expect it to be. It is no good being hyper-sensitive in matters of this character where one has got to deal with all kinds of people. The people who composed the meeting have also been described as the riff-raff and scum of the community. This is a gross libel. If by such methods, Sir Jamsetji and his followers imagine that they can minimise the extent of their discomforture and belittle the comprehensive character of the meeting, they are very much mistaken. If Sir Jamsetji and his collaborators have been foiled in their object, let them take their defeat in a manly and dignified manner, and make no childish fuss over it. I can quite understand the intensity of their disappointment and the depth of their irritation,—but there is no help for them but to accept the judgment of the community on whose behalf and in whose name they were so anxious to speak at the Town Hall without its consent.—Yours, etc.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT.

17th April 1916.

"TRUSTEES WHO WERE UNWILLING TO CONVENE THE MEETING."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Fully appreciating the sincere advice you gave in your issue of the 8th instant to the deliberately misguided section of the Parsi community, may I request you to publish this short letter of mine in your valued columns, in connection with the letter published by Sir Jamsetji on the 15th instant?

Surely Sir Jamsetji's letter will not only satisfy the opponents that the whole truth about this meeting was not placed before them by the leaders, but it will convince the mob, that the mob has been deliberately played and trifled with by a certain section of the Press and a handful of mischief mongers in order to gratify their personal malice towards the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Those who had an opportunity to talk to the mob on the 9th instant in the Town Hall, and subsequently with the opponents on this subject, will agree with me that the mob emphatically refused to believe that, this meeting was called by Sir Jamsetji, because some of the Trustees were unwilling to call such meeting and that any one of the Trustees for his life would ever venture to insult the memory of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta by not agreeing to call a public meeting. This the mob verily believed. In fact they were so made to believe. This is, sir, the main and the whole point at issue which led the mob to display such a scandalous scene that it displayed on the 9th instant in the Town Hall.

Apart from discussing the rights either of the Trustees or of Sir Jamsetji to convene such a meeting, the requisitionists now openly call upon and challenge the four Trustees, who at the eleventh hour thought fit to have taken protection under cover of their letter of the 7th instant to Sir Jamsetji, to publicly announce that there was not even a discussion or difference of opinion among the Trustees on the subject of calling a public meeting and that not a single one of the Trustees was ever unwilling to call such a meeting. There is not a shadow of a doubt that the Trustees know only too well, at least a month before the Sunday meeting, that the requisitionists adopted this course and made their requisition to Sir Jamsetji, mainly because of a widespread and strong belief existing among them that some of the Trustees at a certain meeting had expressed their unwillingness and were actually against calling a public meeting, and that if a requisition be sent to the Trustees there was a great probability of the same not being acceded to by the Trustees *unanimously*. Sir Jamsetji's letter of the 15th instant corroborates me on this point. Sir Jamsetji states: "That the fact that such belief on the part of the requisitionists was not unfounded cannot but be known to at least two of you." Let these four Trustees be assured by the requisitionists, that the requisitionists,—about 4,000 in number.—were not fools to have sent their requisition to Sir Jamsetji without sufficient reason.—Yours, etc.,

SOHRAB B. D. BANAJI.

Bombay, 17th April 1916.

THANA D. S P'S ACCOUNTANT SENT TO JAIL.

Gujanan Narayen Jaywant, who was for many years an accountant in the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, was last week, sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. K. B. Vasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana on a charge of embezzlement and forgery.

The facts of the case have been already reported in these columns.

FRENCH COURAGE.

THE ISSUE OF NATIONAL LIFE OR DEATH.

The following are extracts from a message which Lord Northcliffe addressed to the "Sydney Sun":—

Paris, March 14.—I had the honour of being received by the President of the Republic and General Joffre, who, it should be understood, is Generalissimo of the combined French and British Armies.

M. Poincare, who is cheerful and confident about the war and appreciative of the help of the British Army, referred first to Great Britain's great effort, by which she is becoming one of the greatest military Powers, as well as the greatest naval Power, in the world. He spoke of the immense improvement in the British Army since the war began, both in organization and fighting qualities. The General, calm and confident, bears the strain of his colossal responsibility without any sign of fatigue. He begins work every morning at 6 o'clock. Sometimes he may travel 200 miles by motor-car in a day.

The splendid courage of the French nation can only be understood by those who, like myself, have visited scores of once prosperous towns—now in ruins. Almost the whole of the manufacturing districts of France and their coal areas are in the hands of the Germans and at work for Germany's benefit. The people in the invaded provinces are totally cut off from communication with the rest of France. A French artillery-man may very possibly be firing upon Germans in his own native village, where, perhaps, are his own wife and children.

We members of the five British nations—Great Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa—are not suffering the horror of having the Germans in our homes. We cannot, therefore understand the intensity with which every French man, woman, child and every Belgian are fighting this war. As President Poincare said to me as I left him: "It is life or death, firstly, for France, then for the British Empire, and, lastly, for the civilization of the world."

Many of the Australians will remember General Gourand, who was twice badly wounded at Gallipoli, where he lost his right arm. As an advocate of young generals and young Staff officers I was delighted with my visit to him. Practically all his officers are young men who have been wounded in the war. He himself is not yet 48—one of the youngest generals of the war. On his return to Paris he tried to conceal his loss from his mother, but when embracing him she discovered that his right arm had gone and burst into tears. He put his remaining arm round her, and said:—

"Why do you cry? Are not you glad to see me?"

And he kissed her tears away.

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NOTICE.

A MEETING of Parsi ladies and gentlemen will be held THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE to pass the undermentioned resolutions. Only those who are in sympathy with the object of the resolutions are invited to attend and take part in the proceedings. Those who are not in sympathy with these objects will not be allowed to take part.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. This meeting expresses its strong displeasure against those who created the disgraceful scenes and against the individuals and newspapers that incited them, on the occasion of the Anjuman meeting held in memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta on Sunday, the 9th April, 1916, and expresses its opinion that such conduct was calculated to discredit the community, and to lower its name and reputation.

2. This meeting expresses its deep sense of appreciation and admiration of the firmness and public spirit with which the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., performed his duty as head of the community, in connection with the Anjuman meeting convened by him for Sunday, the 9th April, 1916, in memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah, and assures Sir Jamshedji of its constant affection and confidence in him. This meeting requests its Chairman, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., to forward a copy of this resolution to Sir Jamshedji Jejeebhoy, Bart.

DINSHAW PETIT.
D. J. TATA.
RUSTOMJI BYRAMJI JEJEEBHOY.
PHEROZ C. SETHNA.
F. S. TALYARKHAN.
N. H. SUKHIA.
JIVAJI D. GHANDY.
KERSASP R. DADACHANJI.
DHANJIBHOY BOMONJI.

Bombay, 15th April, 1916.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 18, 1916.

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.

Among the various endeavours for the relief of poverty those which aim at the rescue and protection of children must occupy the principal attention of social workers and the State and must have special claims on the sympathy of the public. This is obvious, for on the extent to which this is done will depend the welfare of our future citizens. And yet while deploring our backwardness in industrial enterprise, we are apt to forget that we are still more woefully backward in respect of this enterprise of more vital concern. "Our cornfields and cottonfields," writes Mr. R. P. Masani, our energetic Municipal Secretary, in the current number of the "Social Service Quarterly," "our coalmines and goldmines have their limitations, but the ever-increasing dividends of this great co-operative concern know no limits." Child-rearing, child-protecting, child-uplifting, according to him, is the all-important work that has to be successfully accomplished and his informing article is a strong plea for vigorous measures and concerted action for the removal of some, at least, of the many iniquitous conditions that bring about the degradation of hundreds of children.

The people of Bombay whose philanthropic activities are well-known have done much towards social betterment, but, as we showed on a previous occasion, hundreds of children of this city,—especially those belonging to the depressed classes,—are left forsaken on the streets, often absolutely homeless, friendless and hopeless. Why is this so, and whence this callousness, asks Mr. Masani? Is it because the City of Bombay, like the princess in the fairy tale, has lost her heart? The answer lies deeper. "It is the daily familiarity with this social wrong," writes Mr. Masani, "that has deprived the street children's tragedy of its pathos. Day after day we meet them in the streets. Day after day charitable people are seen to fling their copper freely to them. A roaring trade in alms-seeking is carried on, and the authorities and the people stand quietly by, suffering the ill-starred urchins to seek shelter and subsistence in the street, those kindergarten classes of delinquency, thence to pass on to the schools and colleges of crime, the reformatories." Not one of those who throw their coppers to these unfunate wretches, stops to inquire why this sort of beggardom should have become a recognised institution of Bombay and if the neglect of children, on which it is based is anything less than culpable. The irony of the situation lies in this that such a state of things should have been tolerated so long in a city that claims to be the first in India. But it is not merely the forlorn and helpless condition of the street children that has to be considered. The concomitant danger of this condition, namely, juvenile criminality, should not also be lost sight of. The problem of the street children, however, like many a social problem, arises out of pauperism and until the whole question of pauperism is tackled and solved, it cannot be satisfactorily dealt with. The question of pauperism, again, is complicated by the various prevailing sentiments and customs concerning asceticism and mendicancy, more or less peculiar to this country. But the difficulties involved are not insurmountable and, as Mr. Masani reminds us, worse obstacles have been overcome in the past in regard to usages sanctioned by religion and hallowed by tradition. A most deplorable instance of the manner in which mendicancy reacts on the problem of street children may be pointed out. It is notorious that while in the city there are numerous institutions, mission homes, orphanages and schools for the defective, there are hundreds of children who instead of being in these are found wandering in the streets. The reason is not far to seek. They are deliberately kept outside, because, as Mr. Masani points out, it pays their parents or so-called guardians or the professional beggars to whom they are hired out, to exploit them. "The British Government," he adds, "has suppressed the slave trade, but it is an open secret that here in the Bombay market the traffic in the street is freely and fearlessly carried out. Has anyone ever been hanged for it?" Nor is this all. The illtreatment to which many of these unfortunate children are subjected with deliberate callousness may better be imagined than described. For it is found that the greater the degree to which the deformity or disability of children is likely to excite the sympathy of the public, the more profitable is their exploitation. But at the same time it is possible to be too hard on the guardians for it is not always a question of selfishness. In many cases it is a question of self-preservation, a question of life and death to the parent of a child. Mr. Masani cites as an instance the case of a blind man or a cripple who may have only one child that takes him round the city for begging. To ask him to make over the child for institutional care would obviously be a heartless mockery, unless there is a refuge to give shelter to the man.

Any organised scheme of child protection must, therefore, also include the provision of asylums for the infirm and the disabled. It is only when this is done, that the State can legitimately claim possession of children if the parents or guardians are found incompetent to maintain them. As regards the remedy, it is evident that instead of providing comfortable prisons for their future habitation and devising measures for assisting and uplifting them after they have been committed to and released from prisons, it would be infinitely more rational and humane to give these unfortunate children a helping hand and uplift them before they gravitate downwards. And as a beginning towards this, Mr. Masani urges the immediate establishment of a society for the protection of children. Societies of this nature exist in Calcutta, Madras and Poona. Bombay alone is without one, or rather, as Mr. Masani says, she has killed one, for it was in this city that about nine years ago a society for the protection of children in Western India was first started, the idea being that there should be a parent society in Bombay with which those established in other centres in Western India with the same object should be affiliated. The Poona Society was thus started merely as a branch of the Bombay Society, but while the offspring has survived the shocks of time, the parent society has found a premature grave. This society needs to be revived immediately. One of its first duties would be to fill the gap that now exists between the neglected children and the institutions ready to take care of them. It should also have competent agents, adds Mr. Masani, to go round the city for the rescue work. The field of work before it indeed will be very wide. One of its immediate concerns should be to bring about the establishment of a reformatory for girls and it should also have to endeavour, in course of time, to bring about the establishment of a special juvenile court in Bombay.

PARRAL INCIDENT IN MEXICO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 16.

It is understood that the Parral incident in Mexico will be treated separately by the United States in another Note to Mexico.

Notes of the Day

The Indian Rupee in Egypt.

An explanation of the recent,—and, as Sir Edward Grey has just assured us, temporary,— introduction of the Indian rupee into Egypt as legal tender in that country is supplied by the Cairo correspondent of "the Times." He writes:—

There has for some time been a shortage of silver and other change in Egypt owing to the great influx of troops. A considerable quantity of newly minted coin was imported last year, but it proved insufficient to meet the local demand. Some of the consignments shipped from England were lost at sea, and since it would take some time naturally to replace them, the Egyptian Government decided, with the consent of the Home and Indian Governments, to make the silver rupee legal tender. In anticipation of this the Ministry of Finance had imported a large quantity of silver rupees from India, and these were put into circulation immediately the decree had been promulgated.

The value of the rupee has been fixed at p.t. 6.5 (the Egyptian "piastre tariff" equal to 2½d.), or 15 to the sovereign of p.t. 97.5 Unfortunately for the completely successful working of this arrangement gold is not in circulation now, the standard taken being the bank note of £E1 equal to p.t. 100; so that a complete number of rupees cannot be given in exchange for each £E1 note. Nevertheless, no difficulty is expected to be encountered in the circulation of the rupee, which is an attractive-looking coin and has been well received. There was a proposal to make the English shilling legal tender (instead of the rupee) at p.t. 5—its value in proportion to that of the sovereign is p.t. 4.875 —but the home stock of shillings was not considered to be sufficient to allow of export to Egypt.

The innovation is only a provisional one until sufficient new coins can be minted in England and sent out; and only silver rupees, i.e. no fractional coins, are legal tender.

Shakespeare Tercentenary.

The Shakespeare Tercentenary Pageant, which is to be held on May 2nd at Drury Lane Theatre on behalf of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, promises far to outshine any recent similar performance in point of both the magnitude of the programme and the combination of distinguished stars who will actively take part in it. The Committee includes every actor manager of note in the United Kingdom, Sir George Alexander being the Chairman. Their Majesties, as may be easily imagined, have promised their patronage to the show with their usual promptitude. The programme of the celebration will consist of (1) "Julius Cæsar," in which many leading stars of the stage will appear and of which the costumes have been supervised by Mr. Percy Macquoid, while the stage will be under the direction of Mr. Henry Jarman; (2) five important items of music under the direction of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie and Sir Hubert Parry, conducted by the various composers and performed by the London Symphony Orchestra and, (3) there will be the Shakespeare Pageant itself in which a hundred of the most famous British actors and actresses will represent the chief character in the ten plays selected for illustration.

Depressed Classes in the Karnatik.

A fresh proof of the disastrous effect of the policy of rigorous economy in educational expenditure, now adopted by the Bombay Government, is contained in the third Annual Report of the Karnatic branch of the Depressed Classes Mission. To the initial difficulty arising from the fact that the Karnatic is unfortunately the most backward part in the Bombay Presidency, writes Mr. Patwardhan, the Superintendent, the economy enforced by Government has seriously affected the prospects of getting adequate grants for the institutions maintained by the branch. We trust that Government will soon see their way to ensure that the very essential work carried on by the Mission does not suffer on account of a misplaced parsimony on their part. As to the work itself, the statistical appendix to the Report shows that there are now 271 students attending the various day and night schools conducted by the Mission which added two more night schools during 1915. In order to create a liking for education among the depressed classes, the workers of the Mission often visit and advise the parents to send their children to schools and also induce the elders to attend the night schools.

The Economic Regeneration.

The Mission has wisely decided to act on the recognition of the fact that the problem of elevating the depressed classes is economic as well as social. The depressed classes of the Karnatic are mostly agricultural labourers owning either no lands or only small portions of land which are always encumbered by heavy debts. Those in the cities are employed by the municipalities and railway companies as menial workers. These, too, are in the clutches of Pathans and Marwaris who charge them interest at the exorbitant rate of one to four annas per rupee per month. It is no wonder then that, although twice or thrice the original amount of the loan is returned to the Sawkars, in the form of interest, these unfortunate persons are seldom free from their debts. To add to their difficulties, the burden of the debts of their forefathers contracted in the same manner has been handed down to them from generation to generation and, hard-working and honest though they are, they are compelled to resort to these merciless moneylenders as no outside credit is available to them owing to the caste prejudices. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that the Mission has been able to induce the Chairman and the Managing Committee of the Hubli Urban Co-operative Credit Society to advance Rs. 3,838 to 20 Bhangis and Mahars in the employ of the Southern Maratha Railway and the Hubli Municipality.

Flowers at Uran.

The climate of Bombay is not, perhaps, the most favourable for the production of flowers. But in the months of March, April and May, annuals like phlose, petunias, asters, snapdragons, corcopsis, pinks, carnations, salvias, verbenas and a few others, grow to perfection. How is it then, asks a correspondent, that in a place of public resort like the Victoria Gardens, there are scarcely any flowers to be seen at this season or any other season? A few rupees judiciously spent on Sutton's seeds would provide innumerable beds of all shades of colours. Little private gardens in Bombay make a better display, as for example, the garden around the B. B. and C. I. Railway administrative offices near the Churchgate station. Here one sees a wealth of bloom, making a gorgeous and charming show! Within a few miles by water from Bombay, just across the harbour, lies Uran where Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Maneckjee Bhimdiwalla has an orchard of all sorts of choice fruits, and a flower garden which, in its way, is a very fairy's haunt and will well repay a visit.

A Wonderful Array.

In this garden there are innumerable beds and pastures of all sorts of annuals, in their choicest array. Ferns, palms, crotons, geraniums and other choice shrubs can be seen in hundreds of pots, besides the more delicate kinds of plants, such as begonias, achimenes, gloxinias, gladiolus, etc. As for roses, continues our correspondent, standards as well as those grown on their own roots, there are thousands of the choicest kinds,—La France, Lord Raglan, Victor Verdier, Paul Neron, Abdul Kadir, Mareschal Niel, Cloth of Gold, Aimee Vibart, Lorraine, Isabella Sprunt and others too numerous to mention,—all "wasting their sweetness on the desert air" and yet, not quite in the "desert," as the place is frequently visited by European and Indian ladies and gentlemen. Lord Sydenham went to see it some years ago when the Khan Bahadur presented a lakh of rupees for the water supply of his beloved Uran. Lady Willingdon, also, paid a flying visit to the spot last year, to see the garden of which she had heard so much. Uran comes under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Kolaba, through whom the garden is well known to many European residents of Bombay.

A Belated Report.

An example of the leisurely manner in which affairs are sometimes conducted in Government Secretariats is afforded by the fact that a U. P. Government Resolution on the Kumbh Fair which was held at Hardwar in March-April last, makes a belated appearance this month. Even the "Pioneer" is moved to express the hope that the policy adopted in publishing despatches will not be applied too rigorously in the future to all official communications whatever their nature. The Resolution, however, contains a few points of interest. It gives details of the outbreak of cholera, towards the end of the fair, and its subsequent spread to other parts of the country. A large sanitary staff was employed at the fair, but no efforts on their part, it is said, could prevent pilgrims from drinking Ganges water, and the Resolution adds that there are strong reasons for believing that the cholera outbreak was due to this cause. Up to the third week of May, 1,085 deaths from cholera in the Punjab were attributed to infection which had its source at Hardwar. The deaths in the United Provinces from the same cause were more numerous, as in Garhwal alone 2,247 deaths had, to the end of June, been reported.

Hard-Pressed Clergy.

Presiding at a meeting at Nottingham recently the Bishop of Southwell expressed concern about the poverty of the clergy. In that diocese, he said, there were so-called livings of £150 and £160, the poor incumbents of which, in addition to having to meet the increased cost of necessaries, now came for the first time under the income-tax. In many colliery villages abounding in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, of which the diocese was made up, the parson was often the poorest man in the place. He wanted a collier's wage for the clergyman, by which he meant anything from £3 to £6 a week. It is interesting to recall in this conection that Christ was the poorest man in Jerusalem and was content not to have any wage at all. The salary of the Bishop of Southwell is £3,500 per annum.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ADVANCE ON THE TIGRIS.

NAVAL PLANES RAID CONSTANTINOPLE.

BRILLIANT RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

ALLIED WARSHIPS IN SUDA BAY

The British made gradual but steady progress on Saturday on the right bank of the Tigris, the enemy's advanced lines being driven in and occupied. The enemy left many dead and a considerable number of prisoners.

On Friday three naval aeroplanes raided Constantinople and dropped bombs on a powder factory and aeroplane hangars. Another naval aeroplane bombed the Adrianople railway station.

Russian infantry scored a brilliant success near Dvinsk, capturing four lines of barbed wire and storming two important hills. The Russians continue to hold the upper hand in Galicia, taking further prisoners. In the region of Bitlis a Turkish division, recently arrived from Constantinople, was routed.

The Russians, after a severe struggle, drove the Turks out of a strong position sixteen miles east of Trebizond.

There is a talk in Athens of resisting the use of Greek railways to Macedonia by the Serbian Army from Corfu, where it has been completely refitted. The Greek Chamber is to be adjourned and the situation is showing signs of acuteness. An Athens message says that allied warships have anchored in Suda Bay, but no troops have landed.

The French expect that the Germans will again attack at Verdun when their troops have been reconstituted, but it is doubtful whether they will fare any better.

During the debate on Foreign Estimates in the Italian Chamber, Baron Sonnino expatiated on Italy's part in the war, and at the same time remarked on the remarkable success the French had attained at Verdun by foiling the enemy's great effort, which had aimed at creating a feeling of discouragement in the allied and neutral countries.

STEADY ADVANCE TOWARDS

AIR RAID ON CONSTANTINOP

NEARING KUT-EL-AMARA.

GRADUAL BUT STEADY PROGRESS.

MANY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

General Lake reports that during April 15th gradual but steady progress was made on the right bank, the enemy's advanced lines being driven in and occupied.

The enemy left many dead and a considerable number of prisoners in the captured trenches.

The weather was fine but hazy after heavy rain.

VERDUN LULL.

FRESH OFFENSIVE EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 17.

It is semi-officially stated that it is highly probable that the Germans will again attack when their troops have been reconstituted but it is very doubtful whether they will fare any better.

BRITISH RAID ON ENEMY TRENCHES.

TWO MINES EXPLODED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that last night after the explosion of two mines the British effected a satisfactory small raid of enemy trenches south of the Bethune-La Bassée road.

There was artillery activity to-day about Arras, Neuville-St Vaast, Grenay and Loos.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

SHARP RECOVERY IN EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 16.

There was a sharp recovery of French exchange as the result of the announcement of a new French loan, which is reported to amount to twenty millions sterling.

ROUMANIA AND CENTRAL POWERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Daily News" Rome correspondent contrasts the Teutons' optimism touching Roumania with the fact that the Hungarians in Transylvania have been considerably reinforced.

MILITARY AWARDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 1.

The London Gazette contains the following announcements:—

To be C. B.:—Colonel G. B. Smith, Colonel H. D. Greig, and Colonel H. M. Adamson. Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Donegan, Medicals; and Lieut.-Colonel S. H. Pedley, West Kents.

To be C. M. G.:—Lieut.-Colonel T. G. Blois-Johnson, 22nd Punjabis.

To receive D. S. O.:—Commander C. S. Hickman, Indian Marine. Major H. J. Cotter, Artillery; Major T. J. McLeod, 7th Gurkhas; Major N. V. Rybot, 76th Punjabis. Capt. P. B. Bharucha, Medicals; Capt. E. Butterfield, 67th Punjabis; Capt. H. N. Colan, 67th Punjabis; Capt. W. Dent, 103rd Mahrattas; Capt. G. Hewett, 48th Pioneers; Capt. A. T. Wilson, 7th Gurkhas; Capt. N. W. Wilson, 7th Gurkhas.

To receive Military Cross:—Capt. J. H. Carruthers, 39th Garhwalis; Capt. R. C. Clifford, Medicals; Capt. W. Johnson, 7th Gurkhas; Capt. E. J. Nixon, Artillery; Capt. S. Pemberton, Engineers; Capt. S. V. Lang, 76th Punjabis; Capt. F. W. Paterson, 66th Punjabis; Capt. T. R. Wells, 33rd Punjabis; Lieut. C. C. Mosse, 120th Rajputanas; Lieut. H. M. Pim, 24th Punjabis; Lieut. P. J. Wigley, 90th Punjabis; Second-Lieuts. P. S. Bapty, F. C. Hendry, C. V. Heron-Jones and A. E. Hill, Reserve.

ALLIED AIR RAID ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

THREE NAVAL PLANES PARTICIPATE.

POWDER FACTORY BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

It is officially announced that on the evening of the 14th instant three naval aeroplanes at Constantinople dropped bombs on the Zeitunlik powder factory and aeroplane hangars. Another naval aeroplane bombed the Adrianople railway station.

The flight to Constantinople and back was 300 miles. The weather was fine at the start but thunderstorms supervened. All aeroplanes, however, returned safely.

DEMORALISATION OF TURKISH TROOPS.

DISUNITED, ILL-TRAINED AND ILL-SUPPLIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" Petrograd correspondent says that Turkey's regular army as a whole has ceased to exist. There are still several hundred thousand men under arms, but they are disunited, ill-trained and ill-supplied. The presence of Bulgars in the Trebizond garrison emphasises without relieving the Turkish weakness. The obstacles confronting the Russians are mainly climatic and topographical. These facts are doubly significant, because it was recently believed in London that the moment was near when the Turks retiring towards their bases would become formidable.

CHINESE REBELS.

PROPOSD AGREEMENT WITH YUAN SHI-KAI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, April 17.

A Chengtufu telegram says it is reliably reported that as the result of negotiations between the representatives of the Governor of Ezechuan and Tsaiao, the Yunnanese rebel leader, the latter has agreed to Yuan Shi-kai's remaining President provided that a responsible Cabinet is appointed by which the Army shall be controlled.

Tsaiao is now consulting other rebel provinces as to whether they are willing to accept these terms.

TRIBITSCH LINCOLN CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

EXTRADITION APPLIED FOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

The British Consul-General in New York has applied for the extradition of Tribitsch Lincoln on a charge of forgery. Two gaolkeepers have been dismissed in connection with a plot for Lincoln's escape.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF MOMBASA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

The death is announced of the Bishop of Mombassa.

Right Rev. William George Peel, Bishop of Mombasa, took part in the well-known Kikuyu controversy in 1914, his opponent being the Bishop of Uganda. Before he went to Mombassa in 1899 he was well-known in India as the Secretary of the C. M. S. Madras (1888-1892) and Secretary, C. M. S., Western India (1892-99). He was 62 years old at the time of his death.

TRANSPORTING THE SERBIAN ARMY.

ALLIES' USE OF GREEK RAILWAYS.

TALK OF GREEK RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

The explanation of the Allies' temporary occupation of Argostoli is indicated by a telegram from Athens which says, that there is a talk of resisting the use of Greek railways to Macedonia by the Serbian army from Corfu, where it has been completely refitted.

The Allies have by now doubtless cleansed the Ionian Sea of submarines but it is most difficult to clear the Aegean with its hundreds of islands. Hence it has been decided to transport the Serbians overland from the railhead at Patras and thence via Athens to Larissa, and to make the short final stage by road.

It is stated that the British Minister declared to an interviewer that the need for transporting Serbians by rail would not have arisen if the Greek waters had been properly watched.

The Ministers of the Central Powers have visited King Constantine and the Premier and the situation is showing signs of acuteness.

ADJOURNMENT OF GREEK CHAMBER.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, April 16

It has been decided to adjourn the Chamber till May 3rd in order to give the Government a free hand to deal with the situation.

ALLIED WARSHIPS IN SUDA BAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, April 16.

Allied warships have anchored in Suda Bay, but no troops have landed.

GREEK SPYING.

AN OFFICER'S ESCAPADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

It was recently discovered that a Greek officer had tapped a French telephone line at Karaiouli and connected it with the receiver at his office. He was turned out of his office at the muzzle of a French revolver. A Government paper now states that he has been decorated for risking his life in procuring information.

GERMAN STEAMER STRIKES A MINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

The Danish schooner Proven has been sunk. The crew were picked up. The German steamer Hispania struck a mine south of Stockholm and sank. The crew were saved.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.

British steamer Fairport and Norwegian steamer Pusnastaff have been sunk.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, April 17.

Australian farmers have already received over twenty-one millions sterling for wheat delivered under the Government scheme.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIANOPERA.

"FAUST".

Last night the Italian Opera Company gave a highly succesful performance of "Faust". It is hardly necessary to say that Gounod's great opera attracted a large audience, for there is no opera in the world that is so popular; in fact, according to a statement on the programme, it is performed more often than any other five operas put together. We do not get these performances in Bombay, however, and it is good to hear it again after many years. The long interval has enabled one to forget that it is hackneyed or that it has become the fashion among the elect to sneer at Gounod's music as being over robust and cheap.

The performance ended very late and there is not time to enter into a detailed criticism. It may be said at once, however that, as a whole, it was quite one of the best performances that the Company has given. Of course there are the limitations of the very small orchestra and the still smaller chorus, which are felt more in "Faust" than in some of the other operas. But, while the former was occasionally somewhat at sea, and once or twice, presumably to make up for paucity of numbers, asserted itself over the voices of the singers, it did very well on the whole. And the chorus responded to all the demands made upon them nobly, even the Soldiers' Chorus being very strongly delivered. But the performance owed its success entirely to the magnificent work of the principals. Signor Capelli as Faust, Signor Cacialli as Mephistopheles and Signor Filipini as Valentine all played and sang splendidly, and fully deserved the great ovations that the audience accorded them.

To-night "Carmen" will be played again and to-morrow "Madame Butterfly" is to be produced.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.

A great success has been scored at the Royal Opera House this week with the film version of William J. Locke's novel "The Beloved Vagabond," which is, from every point of view, an artistic triumph. The introduction of colour has greatly enhanced the beauties of the rural scenery, which is as Italian as it is meant to be, even though the picture was actually taken in California.

This subject runs to four parts, and there are four other films in the programme, which is as thoroughly entertaining as it is long. Owing to the non arrival of the Pathé Gazette (probably the loss of the Sussex accounts for this) two short topicals showing British boys being trained in the arts of peace and war take its place.

To-day being a Parsee holiday, the occasion is being marked by a distribution of prizes to patrons at the 6-45 performance. Each ticket will bear a letter, and those who hold the winning, letter (one-sixth of the whole audience) will be given a handsome box of chocolates during the interval. As nearly two hundred boxes are to be distributed a big house is expected.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

Encouraged by the success attained by the Commercial High School and College Departments of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, the Trustees have now decided to take a step forward by so arranging their syllabus of studies in the High School Department as to enable the students to join the Government College of Commerce for the Degree course recently established by the Bombay University. In their High School curriculum they retain the useful commercial subjects hitherto given to their pupils, viz., Commercial Geography, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc.; but they will henceforth also give all the subjects required for Matriculation at the University. Mr. Percy Anstey, Principal of the Government College of Commerce, Bombay, at his visit to this Institution in 1914, was so pleased with the Commercial studies of the High School students that he wished that "a large part of the curriculum of this Institution was prescribed for students who would subsequently present themselves at the Government College of Commerce." By this new arrangement, therefore, such of the students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution as can procure means for going in for higher education will be able to study for the B. Com. Degree; while others whose circumstances will compel them to stop at the close of their High School studies will, as usual, be able to find ready employments in mercantile offices on account of their knowledge of commercial subjects acquired at this High School. Even those that can have patience to study a single year more, after completing their Matriculation studies, will have the benefit of the Commercial College Department of this same Instituion, where they will be prepared for the London Chamber of Commerce and the National Union of Teachers Advanced Commercial examinations, for which they have a course of studies for one year, in subjects like Accountancy, Methods and Machinery of Business, Commercial and Industrial Law, Banking, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. The Parsee community with their business instincts will thus find reason for congratulating the authorities of this Institution on this their very useful and judicious new arrangement.

THE LATE MR. STOPFORD BROOKE.

PREACHER AND LITERARY CRITIC.

The Rev. Stopford Brooke, the noted preacher and literary and art critic, died on Saturday, March 18, at his residence at Ewhurst, Surrey.

Stopford Augustus Brooke, writes "The Times," was a member of a well-known Irish family, General Brooke being his brother and Lord Courtown his cousin. He was the eldest son of Richard Sinclair Brooke and of his wife, Anna Stopford; was born at Letterkenny, county Donegal, in 1832; went to school at Kidderminster and Kingstown; and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the Downe prize and the Vice-Chancellor's prize for English verse. He was soon afterwards ordained, becoming curate of St. Matthew, Marylebone, in 1857. From this time his life was passed in London. He married a sister of Mr. Wentworth Beaumont (afterwards Lord Allendale), and, after he became in 1860 curate to Mr. Maclagan (subsequently Archbishop of York) at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, he quickly became known for the eloquence of his sermons, and for his interest in matters literary and artistic. In 1866 he became minister of St. Jame's Chapel, York-street, St. James's-square, where he remained till the chapel was demolished in 1875; and before long his Sunday services were crowded by distinguished congregations, who listened eagerly to the sermons of a man who had already become one of the leaders of the Liberal movement in the Church of England. Before this, in 1865, Mr. Brooke had published what still remains, in the opinion of many, his most important book, the "Life and Letters of Frederick W. Robertson." To a certain number of friends and persons interested in religious movement "Robertson of Brighton" was even then an inspiring name, and a beloved memory; but it remained for Mr. Stopford Brooke to make him known all over England and America.

A FOLLOWER OF RUSKIN.

If Mr. Brooke in his own doctrines followed any leader, it was not Maurice, nor Kingsley, nor Jowett, but Frederick Robertson, though he was perhaps influenced even more, if we regard the whole body of his opinions, by Mr. Ruskin. Captivated by the beauty of that great writer's style, and taught by him to find perfection in Florentine and Venetian art, Mr. Brooke may be said to have enrolled himself almost without reservation, at least for a time, among the band of Mr. Ruskin's followers. His own natural exuberance of fancy and of diction, which he shared with so many other Irishmen, led him to feel a close affinity with the most eloquent, the most pictorial, of English writers, while in later years, when he had ceased to agree with some of Mr. Ruskin's aesthetic dogmas, his passionate interest in social questions made him adopt, with the Socialists, a good many of the Coniston prophet's social theories.

The death of his wife, about 1872, was a terrible blow to Mr. Brooke, but it did not break up the home in Manchester-square or interrupt the course of his clerical work. He flung himself more and more upon the consoling influences of friendship; and few men had warmer friends than J. R. Green, F. T. Palgrave, and some others were to him in those days. He was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen in 1872, and after losing St. James's Chapel he became lessee and minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. Several volumes of sermons appeared from time to time, growing gradually less and less dogmatic in tone, so that no great surprise was caused when, in 1880, Mr. Brooke announced that he had seceded from the Established Church of England. From this time he acted with the Unitarians, though his relation to that body was hardly one of complete adoption. He used, for example, his own liturgy, freely adapted from the Church of England Prayer-book; and in all matters of ritual he continued to conform pretty closely to the Anglican practice.

Of course a certain number of his congregation left him, but their places were filled by others, and during all the years of his occupancy of Bedford Chapel he continued to preach to large audiences twice on every Sunday in the year, except during the two months of his autumn holiday, which he generally spent in his beloved Italy. Often the evening sermons were avowewdly lectures on literary subjects, especially on the lives and works of English poets. Of these Mr. Brooke had a great knowledge, which grew deeper and more comprehensive to the end; and his judgments, if sometimes a little exuberantly expressed, were always sympathetic and often profoundly true. His well-known little "Primer of English Literature" was thought by Matthew Arnold worthy of a most respectful and laudatory review; and his various published discourses on the poets are not mere moral essays—they are often brilliant pieces of criticism.

THE STUDY OF POETRY.

How seriously he worked at his own subjects is shown by that monumental fragment of a "History of Early English Literature" which was all he lived to accomplish. The two large volumes—dealing with poetry to the Accession of Alfred—only brought the history down to what most of us would call the infancy of the language, so deeply had the writer tried to sound and probe the origins of a literature which he always maintained to be the greatest in the world. His singular gift for interpreting poetic movements was equally conspicuous during the closing years of his life, when he specially devoted himself to the study of 19th century poetry. The study of Tennyson which he published in 1894 was followed in 1902 by a book on "The Poetry of Robert Browning," perhaps the most illuminating criticism of the poet which has appeared. "Studies in Poetry" (1907) dealt with Blake, Scott, Keats, and Shelley; while Clough, Arnold, Rossetti, and Morris were studied in "Four Poets" (1908). Apart from these, and one or two other published works, and from his successful advocacy of the purchase of Dove Cottage as a memorial to Wordsworth, Mr. Brooke had been for the last 10 or 12 years less prominently before the world. His health was not good, and frequently caused great anxitty to his friends. But some years ago a lectureship in literature was founded for him, and he was able to deliver several courses of lectures as well as to preach frequently, especially at Hampstead.

He retained considerable personal influence; he wrote eloquently and talked well, and he divided his interest pretty equally between liberal religion, the social question, pure literature, and art. Of the last he was at once a passionate appreciator and a good judge, though he was out of sympathy with most of its modern developments. He admired Tintoret, Turner, and the Italian landscape painter Giovanni Costa; for he looked above all other elements in art to its power of giving imaginative pleasure. He was thus as little likely to care for the harsh realism of Manet and his imitators as he was, in the social field, to care for the ruthless commercialism which his friends Ruskin and William Morris denounced so fiercely.

Mr. Brooke leaves a son, Stopford, who became a Unitarian minister, with a thriving church in Boston, U.S.A.; returning to England, he sat as Liberal M.P. for Bow and Bromley from 1906 to 1910, and afterwards unsuccessfully contested the Bassetlaw division. Of his daughters, one is married to Mr. Jacks, Principal of Manchester College, at Oxford, one to her cousin, Mr. Leslie Brooke, the artist, and one to Mr. T. W. Rolleston, author and journalist.

UNDERGRADUATE SENT TO PRISON.

A "NO CONSCRIPTION" CIRCULAR.

Before the Oxford City Magistrate on March 17, Joseph Alan Kaye, 21, undergraduate, of St. John's College and son of a Liverpool merchant, was charged with spreading reports likely to prejudice recruiting and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Dr. H. F. Galpin, the city solicitor, who prosecuted, said the prisoner on March 3 claimed exemption from military service on the ground that he had conscientious objections. He admitted that he had distributed a circular headed "Shall Britons be Conscripted." It was issued by the No-Conscription Fellowship, and in the last paragraph were the words, "We will not kill; we will accept no military duties."

Harry Brooke, head porter at St. John's College, said that the prisoner had been up three years. He was previously registered in the college books in the name of Kaufmann.

Sergeant Fox, of the Oxford Police, who arrested the prisoner, said he found in his rooms at the college pamphlets and correspondence connected with Socialist and anti-conscription propaganda. He found on him at the police station a membership card of the No-Conscription Fellowship, and badges of the Independent Labour Party, the British Socialist Association, and the Wild Order of Socialists.

Mr. Elliott, for the defendant, submitted that while the prisoner did not wish to withdraw a single word of the principles and views he held, he had come to the conclusion that it was at this moment unwise and possibly dangerous to give expression to them in this way, and offered to give an undertaking that under no circumstances whatever would he carry on this kind of propaganda. The prisoner's father, who had been a naturalized Englishman for many years, strongly condemned his son's action.

The Bench passed sentence of two months' imprisonment. Notice of appeal was given.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

At the share market to-day jute mill scrips were neglected, the market having switched off its attention from them to coals in which large business took place at appreciating rates, Equitable, Ghusick, Burrakur, and Damuda being in strong request. In other directions there was no special feature of interst. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 12/4, Bhalgora 25/4, Bhuskajuri 16, 16/4, Burrakur 20/4, 20/6, Central Kurkend 49, 49/4, Damuda 17/12 to 18/8, Equitable 38/4 to 38/8, Jumoni 4/10 to 5, Lakurka 17/12, 18, Ranegunge 30/4 to 30/8, Singaran A 5/4, Singaran B 5/12.

Jute:—Budge Budge ord 414, Delta ord. 419, Empire ord 36, Fort William prefs 130, Kankanarah prefs 107, Kinnison ord 575 576, New Central ord 350, Northbrook ord 33,33/4.

Tea:—Chandypore 122, 123, East India 97, 98.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank 280, Bank of Bengal 1,587/8 1,590, Hoogly Flour 10/4, Titagar Paper ord 97, 98.

The three and a half per cent. Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 81.14 to Rs. 82, and small lots were done at Rs. 82-2 to Rs. 82-4.

ERRATUM.

Saturday's quotation for Bishnath Tea shares should have read 28/8, 28/0.

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THE NEW FRONT IN EGYPT.

STRENUOUS WORK EAST OF THE CANAL.

Mr. Mascolm Ross, official correspondent of the New Zealand Forces, writes:—

The second season since the war began is in full swing at Cairo, but the tropic suits and gay gowns of the rich cosmopolitan tourists are conspicuous only by their absence. Khaki still reigns. Generals and colonels and majors and all the other official ranks fill the two dining-rooms and the grill-room at Shepheard's. A band plays at dinner, and on Saturday evenings there is a dance in the splendid domed Moorish hall. At the Continental it is very much the same. Other well-known hotels are shut or are used as hospitals. The Heliopolis Hotel—the largest in the world—houses only sick and wounded. There are few of the latter now. The Semiramis boards and lodges 150 nurses—mostly unemployed. Later there may be work for them to do. At present there is no fighting in our zone.

The new Colonial troops are rather interested; the old ones "fed up," because a year ago they had their fill of the desert. But just at present our men are, as one officer put it, frightfully fit, and against any soldiers in the world they would give a good account of themselves. From a damp dug-out on Gallipoli to the white damask of Shepheard's is a far cry and a pleasant change, but after a time the conventions and even the means of civilization begin to lose their novelty and their charm and you long for change. The day comes when you feel a sense of elation in buying another camp bed and a canvas bucket and all the other odds and ends lost, stolen, or strayed on Gallipoli.

It is not so easy as it seems to get to the new front. Leaving your camp in the early morning, you have a long day and varied means of locomotion ahead of you. First a motor-car; then a motor-launch along the Canal. A hundred and fifty miles away at Beersheba the Turkish Headquarters are no nearer their goal than they were a year ago. A patrol away out in the desert—a spy caught swimming the Canal—these are the only near evidences of possible attack.

ACROSS THE DESERT.

—:——9(Pshrdlu cmfwyp shrdlu shrdlu

Stripped on the banks ready for a bathe the overseas Apollos give us a friendly hail as we go by. Leaving our launch, we climb a sloping roadway on the eastern bank and find ourselves at a divisional headquarters. The zigzag line of the old trenches with their entanglements of barped wire are still there. New wire has been added to make the barrier more formidable. Here the problem of further transport faces us. Every man, every horse, every mule, every camel is at work. In due time the journey is resumed—in a motor-wagon.

Running out into the desert are a road, a railway, a pipe line, and a telegraph line. They fade away and become lost in the sandy spaces ahead. Four of our men are sweating at the railway, packing up the sand under the rails. "I was a bank manager in New South Wales, now I'm a blessed navvy," says one. Yes, they are "fed up" with the desert—nothing but sand for miles and miles and then more—sand.

As far as the road runs there is much traffic. A train with narrow wagons and a funny little George Stephenson engine comes rumbling past. On the road motor-lorries and mule carts come and go, and out on the right there is another little railway with a still narrower gauge. The little trucks are drawn by mules. They carry stone for the road—a friable lime-stone that binds fairly well after it is watered. Each truck has an Australian soldier and one or two "gypies" on it; one man generally riding postilion. The black and the white work cheerily together, Christian and Mahomedan, in the common cause.

Mile after mile the 6in. pipe-line winds its way across the desert. Presently we come to the rail-head and the end of the road, but the telegraph line still goes eastward and the pipe-line branches, stretching several fingers farther across the sands. The time is beguiled in conversation with a Colonial officer, who was a plumber and has been promoted from the ranks. He would not appear to great advantage in Bond-Street nor feel quite at ease in a London drawing-room, but he has been at Anzac all the time and has an amazing singleness of purpose in his work. He is married—a wife and three kiddies—and they are beginning already to ask when Daddy is coming home, and the youngest one doesn't know him.

Somewhere out in the desert, as will be readily surmised, there is a line of defence for the Canal. As we reached the farthest outpost perched on a camel men with muskets and shovels were coming back from the front line. We walked out to it and saw that it was well made. The trenches were in strange contrast to those we had dug on Gallipoli. Here the drifting sand was, and always will be, a problem, but it can be dealt with, though it must be heartbreaking to find on the morrow that your digging of yesterday has to be done all over again. Returning to the rail-head we passed the camel trains coming in with pipes and other camels going back with the empty water-cans. In this war in the Near East the water problem seems to be ever with us.

We got back to camp in time for a late dinner, having tried almost every available means of locomotion except an aeroplane, and we had seen the new front and the new firing-line. Whether there will ever be a shot fired from it none of us can say. But we live in hope.

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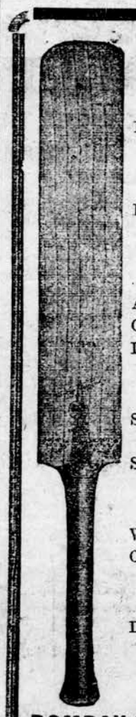

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DORSETS' CHARGE AT AGAGIEH.

YEOMEN'S DASHING EXPLOIT.

A vivid account of the brilliant charge of the Dorset Yeomanry against the Senussi at the battle of Agagieh, in Western Egypt, on February 26, which resulted in the complete rout of the enemy and materially contributed to the successful conclusion of the campaign has reached England, writes the "Daily Mail." The account, written by an officer who took part in the charge, describes how the Dorset Yeomanry were detached from the main body of the British forces in order to outflank the Senussi and cut off their retreat, and proceeds:—

Dismounting on a little ridge overlooking a valley, we could see all the Senussi retiring in long, straggling lines of men and camels. With two machine-guns we gave them rapid fire, but they were between 1,500 and 2,000 yards off, and it was very difficult to observe the fire or to get the correct range as the sun was hot and there was a lot of heat shimmer. Moving on again, we came into dismounted action at long range against a ridge held by the enemy with a considerable force and four machine-guns.

ADVANCE WITH DRAWN SWORDS.

Then came the cream of the whole thing. Lieut.-Colonel Souter got us on to our horses and advanced first in line of squadron columns and then in line and charged with drawn swords right across a wide open valley against a ridge in front about a mile and a half off. It really was a great show, as the maxims on the ridge ploughed up the sand at our feet and I really thought we were in for it; but the gunners must have got flurried or raised their sights or something, as suddenly the fire seemed to lift and whistled over our heads.

We had a good many casualties in the charge, but not nearly so many as I at one time expected. Colonel Souter led us splendidly in front of the whole regiment, and the regiment rode behind him in line like a general's inspection—it was splendid.

We charged with a yell over the crest of the little hill and suddenly saw beyond us a wide valley full of the enemy running like mad. In less time than it takes to write we were among them sticking and slashing, and the men went at it like furies. Most of our casualties happened then. Middleton (2nd lieutenant) got his man fair and square, and then went down shot through the body by a Senussi regular, who did not live to do it again. Major Reeves and 2nd Lieutenants Paulet, Middleton and Hope, as well as Bengough, who was attached to us from Peyton's staff, were all shot down. Colonel Souter had his horse shot under him, and Blaksley (2nd lieutenant) had two horses shot under him. Colonel Souter, Blaksley, and Charles Butler (2nd lieutenant) all had very narrow escapes, as they each had their field-glasses in front of them and in each case the glasses were hit and turned the bullet off. Tamplin (2nd lieutenant had one bullet through his coat and shoulder strap, and he found another bedded in the bowl of his pipe in his pocket. Major Godden was wounded early in the day in the finger and did not take part in the charge

THE COLONEL IN LUCK.

The most wonderful piece of luck was that Colonel Souter, when his horse fell, found himself just in front of Gaafar Pasha (in command of the Senussi), who surrendered to him and Blaksley, who was off his horse at the same time.

We rode on through the valley and then rallied to the left, but as there were so many wounded and the horses were done we could not do much more. I don't know how many we got, but I should think about 300. Bryson (2nd lieutenant) had a cut over the head, but we brought him away all right.

Our casualties were heavy, but I believe that we have given the Senussi a real blow which will, I hope, shorten or end the show. Colonel Soufer led us magnificently till his horse was shot, and then he managed to capture the Senussi's general. The men were grand all through. You never saw such a panic as there was on the faces of the Beduin.

Tamplin did awfully well: he rode like a fury and accounted for a lot of the enemy, and then when the charge was over he collected a few men together and went back twice to pick up wounded.

The official name of the battle is the battle of Agagieh.

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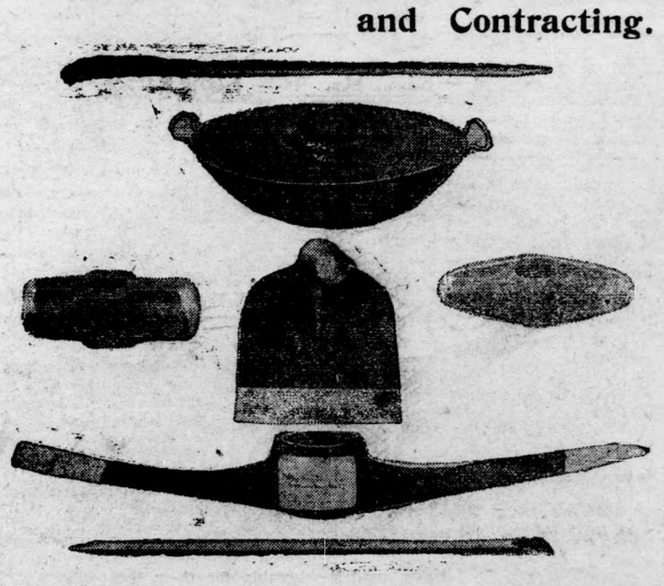

Testimonials—

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Bombay Port Trust,
Contractors' Office.
Bombay, 28th Septr. 1908

Mr. Heptoola Salebhoy has supplied us with several consignments of Country made Blasting Powder, all of which was satisfactory. When we are again wanting this material, we shall apply to him for it.

Per Pro. PRICE, WILLS & REEVES,
(Sd.) FULTON ROBERTSON.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
Harbour Branch,
Resident Engineer's Office, Dadar,
Bombay, 4th April 1910.
No. F 110/460.

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(Sd.) C. W. SIM,
Resident Engineer,
Harbour Branch.

INCREASING LUNACY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

STATISTICS STILL TO BE EXPLAINED.

The statement that any disease is "increasing" must always be received with caution. The statement, says the Medical correspondent of "The Times," has been made frequently in regard to cancer and to insanity, and very often it has been made without regard to the circumstances of the case. There are many considerations which have to be taken into account before it can be held to be justified—for example, those of age incidence, of locality, of occupation, of surroundings, and finally of the source of figures upon which the argument is based.

When all these factors have been weighed, however, it will be found difficult to discount the evidence of two charts issued in the first report of the Board of Control with regard to lunacy in England and Wales. The charts are very striking and are based on careful observation. They show that since the year 1859 a marked increase in lunacy has occurred in all classes of the community, but especially in the pauper classes.

The first chart deals with the total number of insane persons in England and Wales reported to be under care on January 1 in each year. Thus, in 1859 there were 36,480 persons of all classes under control; in 1899, 100,000; in 1915, 140,466. In the same period private lunatics rose from 1,397 to 9,968.

The second chart deals with the comparative variations in the proportion of the insane in England and Wales to the total population and shows that while in 1859 the ratio was 18.5 per 10,000, all classes, it had risen in 1915 to 37.7.

We may at once reduce these comparative figures by recognizing that the diagnosis of lunacy has improved, and that therefore more cases recognized and cared for now than in 1859. Yet this does not explain the increase. Other factors must be considered. It is at this point that each theorist advances his claims, and we are asked to regard syphilis, alcohol, tobacco, sexual excess, overstrain, over excitement and other similar factors as the prime cause of the increase of insanity.

We shall certainly do well to refuse to accept wholeheartedly any of these ideas until the proof in support of them is very much stronger than it is at present. The truth is that the cause of lunacy is not known. The factors enumerated above may play a part, but they also play their part in the lives of men and women who die sane. Quite recently Dr. Mercier has suggested that diet may have some importance and has called atention to the fact that many persons of insane tendency exhibit strong dietetic preferences—a love of sugar, and so on. Dr. Mercier is much too sound an observer to draw any rash conclusions but his warning to the enthusiasts of other schools should serve to put a check on unbalanced statements.

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